

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1855.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

## PARTY AND PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

THE Prince Consort has called public attention to the fact that the war has brought our system of Constitutional Government to "a heavy trial;" and the Prime Minister, while admitting the truth of the statement, has expressed his confidence that, notwithstanding all the difficulties created by our habit and privilege of free discussion, we shall be victorious in the struggle in which we are engaged, and conquer a peace "consistent not alone with the honour and glory but with the safety of the British nation." It would be both unpatriotic and unwise to doubt of this result, although it has become a fashion among a few at home, and among many abroad, to sneer at Constitutional Government in England as a system that works indifferently well in time of peace, but that either works intolerably ill, or does not work at all, in time of war. The enemies of popular freedom on the Continent affect to hold up our recent history as a warning to the too impatient nations of Europe, to deter them from imitating our example. They gloat over the disclosures before the Sebastopol Committee, as if neglect and mismanagement could only be found in a free country where the powers of Government are either dissipated or paralysed by the conflict of opinions and of authority. But, without stopping to prove, what every rational mind admits, that Despotie Governments have no immunity from error, even in the management of those wars which seem to be almost the only functions which they can decently perform, the British people can afford to let the sneerers continue to sneer at the liberty which they hate, and would crush if they dared. Englishmen may point with pride to the events now occurring in the Crimea, and in the Sea of Azoff, to show that there are a vigour and elasticity in the national spirit, and in the national institutions, which enable us to rectify error and mismanagement, wherever and whenever they display themselves; and to make the very obstacles and faults which might have been fatal to Governments less broadly based the stepping-stones to the noblest exertions and the most splendid triumphs. That our system of Government by Parliamentary parties has its defects, none know better than Englishmen themselves; but that that system, with all its defects, were they thrice as great as they are, can prevent, or even seriously impede, the progress of our arms when engaged in a just and necessary war, let no friend of Russia, or of the enslavement of humanity on the European Continent, be so foolish as to imagine. The freedom, if not licence, of discussion, which to them appears fraught with so much danger to our Government, is the safety of our institutions. Their abuses are hidden, and thereby perpetuated. Ours are disclosed, sometimes to our shame, but never to our discomfiture—for publicity of the evil, and the remedy to be sought, go hand in hand. Our national pride is often hurt by our own mismanagement, but we take care never to let it be hurt by anything which can be done by our enemies or our rivals. "We wash our dirty linen at home," as the old proverb recommends; and if those who see us engaged in the process fancy they are better off than we are because they have no linen, either to wash or to wear, they are welcome to the satisfaction which they may derive from their self-sufficiency—or their nudity.

Our Parliamentary and Party Government is a domestic matter; and for the benefit of those despotic rulers who fondly imagine that the populations they coerce have been cured of their admiration for British freedom by the spectacle of our mismanagement in the earlier stages of the war, and by the not very creditable displays of factious wrongheadedness which have been made in both Houses of the Legislature, but more especially in the House of Commons, it is well that they should know that the unsoundness which may be attributed to our Parliament does not extend to the popular heart. However we may squabble and dispute upon the great subject of the war, the nation would rather have such drawbacks to its complacency and comfort as its Gladstones, its Grahams, its Cobdens, its Brights, its Greys, its blundering officials, and its effete incapacities, plebeian or aristocratic, than be cursed for a single day or hour by the abrogation of its right of free discussion, and the establishment of such cut-and-dry despotisms as those under which the Russians are brutalised, and the Austrians repressed. However much its feelings may at times be outraged by the unpatriotic crotchets of some of its own children, from whom it hoped better things, the British nation, in its intercourse with the rest of the world, is true to itself. It may have occasion to be dissatisfied with many who presume to speak in its name from the benches of the Lords or Commons; but that is its private affair, and has no influence over its relationship to foreign States. These persons are in a decreasing minority, and our victorious fleets and armies are fast depriving them even of the little power which they once

possessed. In the day of darkness and perplexity the voice of the croaker and the prophet of evil has a certain amount of potency derived from the temper of the people; but in the day of success the croaker and the grumbler share the fate of other anachronisms. Out of date, and out of place, their words fall powerless, and the people, proud even of their wayward children, can find time to admire the ability with which they argue a wrong cause, and the sturdy British courage, like that of John Bright, which can confront the sentiment and conviction of a whole nation.

It is quite true that our Parliamentary system is not exactly what it ought to be, and that the old dogma of Government by Party is somewhat inapplicable to our present necessities. But our Parliamentary system is in the course of purification; and Government by Party will again become possible and beneficial, when parties shall have assumed sound principle and not mere tradition as their guide of action. The old parties are broken up; but it was peace and not war which achieved their downfall. Neither Whigs nor Tories have a principle. The Whigs are not the friends *par excellence* of popular progress, as they pretend to be; nor are the Tories its enemies, as the Whigs assert. Neither do the names of Liberals and Conservatives express any real idea or governing principle. The Conservatives, so called, are often more liberal than those who arrogate the right to

be called and thought true Liberals. The question of Parliamentary Reform first shattered and confounded the original elements of parties in the British Legislature;—that of the Repeal of the Corn Laws—carried into effect by a Conservative, and not by a man calling himself either a Liberal or a Reformer—achieved the destruction of Party. Perhaps the war—if, unfortunately, it last long enough—will lead to a reconstruction of parties, on a more sensible basis than these old and meaningless nicknames. But if not the war, some question of domestic and peaceful policy will afford the means whereby two parties may be formed and educated for a system of Parliamentary Government in accordance with the feelings and wishes of the people. At present parties are in the inchoate state of fermentation. They are forming—but are not formed. The old elements are so combined with new as to have lost their original characteristics and properties. But they will work themselves right in time, and this very confusion of parties and nice balancing of rival leadership, which despotic rulers, who do not understand our manners, consider as proofs of our weakness, are, in reality, the evidence of our strength. If such squabbles at home could dissolve the French alliance, or prevent the capture of Sebastopol and the discomfiture of Russia, the British nation might, perhaps, own that the ill-natured criticisms of foreign statesmen—or would-be statesmen—on our Constitutional form of Government, were just.



GENERAL PELISSIER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH TROOPS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).



fied by its results. In the meantime, they are free to cavil if they will. They will neither disturb the equanimity of the British people, nor darken, in the eyes of their own subjects, the fair prospect of rational freedom, which shines before them, in a futurity, which may be distant, but which is certainly approaching.

#### GENERAL PELISSIER.

JEAN-JACQUES PELISSIER, the present Commander-in-Chief of the French Army in the Crimea, was born at Maromme, near Rouen, in the year 1796. His father was superintendent of the powder-magazines of that city, and had among his acquaintance a great number of military men, who early instilled into his mind a love of their profession. At that time young men of courage and intelligence rose quickly in France: young Pelissier possessed both these qualities in an eminent degree, and on leaving college, at the age of eighteen, was made an officer of the *Etat-Major*. At the Restoration, he was made a captain, and shortly afterwards a chief of division. In 1842 he was elevated to the post of Lieutenant-Colonel of the *Etat-Major*; and from that time his career has been one of uninterrupted success. The Government of Louis Philippe recompensed the services of Pelissier in a worthy manner. He was sent to Africa to act under General Bugeaud, commanding the army there, and distinguished himself by his soldierly qualities. The Arabs, led on by Abd-el-Kader, allowed their conquerors no repose. From the frontiers of Morocco to those of Tunis, and from the sea-coast to the desert, all the country was in arms. General Bugeaud, in his expedition against them, resolved to avail himself of the talents of Pelissier, and gave him an important post. In the report which he sent home of a successful excursion which had been made against the natives, he spoke of his Lieutenant-Colonel in the following terms:—"Among the officers who have particularly distinguished themselves, I ought to mention Lieutenant-Colonel Pelissier, who is always to be seen in the front of danger, and wherever there is anything important to be done. He is one of the best of our *Chefs d'Etat Major*." In a subsequent despatch he made further—and, if possible, still more favourable—mention of his Lieutenant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pelissier was promoted to a full Colonelcy in the year 1843, and made Chief of the Corps Royal of *Etat Major* in the African army. A short time after his elevation he attacked the *Flittas*, who were in turbulent revolt, and completely defeated them. A year afterwards the Kabyles, obedient to the call of Sid-el-Djoudi, rose in open revolt. Relying upon the natural strongholds of their country they braved the authority of France, and refused to pay the impost. General Bugeaud marched against them and defeated them, with little loss. In his despatches dated from the summits of the Elissar Mountains he again signified the courage and intelligence of his *Chef d'Etat Major*. But the submission of the Kabyles was productive of little good. Abd-el-Kader, always keeping to the mountains, harassed the French troops, and the tribes under their protection. General Bugeaud concentrated his forces in the province of Oran, gained the frontier, and encountered the Moorish army, under the Emperor Muley-Abderrahmann, who was advancing to join the Arabs. The French General gained the most decisive victory, leaving 800 of the enemy dead upon the field, and taking possession of eighteen of their flags and eleven pieces of artillery. In this brilliant engagement, which decided the fate of the Emir, Pelissier commanded the left column, and Colonel Cavaignac the centre. Scarcely a year had elapsed when the Arabs again broke out in open warfare. On this occasion Colonel Pelissier was vested with the command. In order to do justice to the character of the brave commander, it will be necessary to speak of that terrible drama which took place in the grotto of Ouled-Riah at that time, and which was the object of so much discussion in all parts of the world. On the 18th of June, 1846, Colonel Pelissier was engaged in a skirmish against the Ouled-Riah—a tribe whose country had never been subdued, owing to the number of inaccessible caverns which it contains. The retreating hordes fled to one of their natural strongholds. The messenger which Colonel Pelissier sent to them to propose a conference was, contrary to the laws of warfare and humanity, massacred in the cruellest manner. Combustible materials were then placed at the entrance of the grotto, and a second envoy was sent to warn them of the danger they incurred if they refused to yield themselves prisoners. The death-cries of this unhappy man, whom they were treating like his predecessor, were the signal for their own destruction. The pile was set on fire, and in a short time the cavern was enveloped in flames. What took place in this furnace can never be ascertained, as not a soul survived. The cries of the women at length filled the hearts of the soldiers with pity, and many, at the risk of their own lives, rushed through the flames to the interior of the cave. Nine hundred burnt bodies were afterwards found stretched in heaps along the ground; nearly two hundred still breathed, but all perished in the course of the day. The news of this terrible execution made a great sensation in all parts of Europe, and in France especially. The *National*, the *Courrier Français*, and other influential papers, pleaded earnestly for the dismissal of the Colonel; even the Chamber of Peers took the matter into consideration, and on the 12th July, 1846, the Prince de la Moskowa called upon the Minister of War publicly to express his disapproval of the proceeding. The Comte de Montalembert seconded the motion of his colleague, and Marshal Soult (the Minister of War) announced "his regret for and disapproval of the melancholy event." Marshal Bugeaud, however, came forward in defence of his lieutenant, and pleaded the inexorable necessities of war. The Government acknowledged the force of his arguments, and on the 22nd April, 1846, M. Pelissier was named *Maréchal de Camp*.

The new General continued his operations; and, after taking possession of several towns, put an end to the campaign by the defeat of the partisans of Bou-Maza. In 1851 General Pelissier was promoted by Louis Napoleon (then President of the French Republic) to be a General of Division. In the same year he was temporarily vested with the authority of Governor-General of Algiers, in place of General d'Hautpoul.

A tolerable idea of Pelissier's character may be gleaned from the following extract of a proclamation which he made to his soldiers on the 12th October, 1851:—"Remember," he said, "that you owe everything to your country. You should be ever ready to sacrifice yourselves, if need be, for the grandeur of her destinies, and the defence of her laws." On the news of the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon, he put the whole colony in a state of siege; and in a proclamation which he published, expressed himself "determined to preserve order by every means in his power both within and without." General Pelissier was named Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and, leaving the government of Algiers to General Randon, took his departure for Oran, 31st December, 1851.

It was there that he distributed (in July, 1852) the eagles to the soldiers of his division:—"It is beneath these eagles," he exclaimed to the assembled troops, "that I, the oldest among you all, began my career. Around these emblems glorious heroes have gathered; let them be our models. Watch over these your inseparable companions. I feel sure that all of you would face ten hundred deaths sooner than abandon your banners!"

A short time after this solemnity General Pelissier marched upon Laghouat, and took it by storm. The Emperor Napoleon wrote him a friendly letter, congratulating him on his victory, of which the following is an extract:—"My dear General,—It is with great joy that I read the account of those brilliant feats of arms which have recently been executed under your able direction. I expected no less from so good a General and so brave an army."

In 1854, at the special request of the Emperor, General Pelissier accepted the command of the First Corps d'Armée of the French Army in the East, of which he is now the Commander-in-Chief. General Pelissier is in his fifty-ninth year, having spent forty-one years in active military service.

#### THE MAMELON.

THE Mamelon, as shown in the above plan, stands on the same ridge as the Malakoff and the Victoria attack, directed by the French on the right of Gordon's attack, against these Russian works. The Mamelon is about 400 yards in front of Malakoff, and has a greater command, in consequence of its superior elevation, than that work. Its capture has been long deemed essential, and the brilliant exploits of the 7th June are the realisation of long-cherished plans on the part of the Allies.

Our guns, when mounted in this newly acquired position, will have a double advantage over those of the enemy, arising at once from the elevation of the Mamelon—implied in its name—and the depression of the Malakoff batteries below the general level, lying, as they do, at the bottom of a hollow. At the second bombardment it was found that while the Mamelon was greatly injured by the guns of Gordon's battery, the Malakoff batteries, although 400 yards (according to Prince Gortschakoff) behind it, suffered much more.

The Mamelon itself is a steep rocky eminence, about a mile in circumference at the base, and about a quarter of a mile at the top. Its average height from what was lately our advanced parallel is about 100 feet. The approach to it was swept by about forty guns in the Malakoff works: its own guns made it truly formidable; and when it is added that its steep sides are covered with masses of rock and loose stones, the difficulty of the enterprise of July 7 becomes apparent, and its success more striking.



PLAN OF THE MAMELON AND MALAKOFF TOWER

#### DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN AND

SIR EDMUND LYONS.

The following important despatches from Lord Raglan and Admiral Lyons, relating to the operations in the Sea of Azoff, have been received this week:—

Before Sebastopol, June 2.

My Lord,—The reports which have been received from Kertch since I had the honour of writing to your Lordship on the 29th May, are of the most satisfactory character.

Five vessels, laden with corn, had come into Kertch, in ignorance of the capture of the place, and had fallen into the hands of the Allies.

The French and English squadron had appeared before Berdiansk, and the enemy, in consequence, destroyed four of their war steamers, and considerable depôts of corn.

They then exchanged a cannonade with the Russian forts at Arabat, and were so fortunate as to blow up a magazine with shells; and since, Capt Lyons, R.N., of the *Miranda*, has performed a most successful operation upon Genitchi. The Russian authorities of the town having refused to deliver up the Government depôt of corn and ninety vessels having on board supplies for their army in the Crimea, Captain Lyons bombarded the place with his squadron, and, having driven the troops out of it, he landed the sailors and marines, and destroyed all the stores and the shipping.

This brilliant and decisive success marks the resolution and daring of Captain Lyons, and fortunately was accomplished with no other loss than that of one man wounded.

Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons states that in no longer a period than four days a squadron has destroyed 241 vessels, employed exclusively in transporting provisions to the Crimea; besides four war steamers and 8,000,000 of rations of flour and corn.

I beg leave to offer to your Lordship my warmest congratulations on these important occurrences.

I have nothing of interest to report to your Lordship from hence, except that some more detachments of Sardinian troops have arrived.

A battery has arrived off the harbour.

I enclose the return of casualties to the 31st ult.

The Lord Pamure, &c.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

#### DESTRUCTION OF STORES AT GENITCHI.

Her Majesty's ship *Miranda*, off the Town of Genitchi, May 29, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I arrived here shortly after dark last night, with her Majesty's ships under my orders, and joined the *Swallow* and *Wrangler*, which ships had already destroyed or captured all the vessels in this neighbourhood outside the Straits of Genitchi; but a very great number had passed the Straits, which are only fifty yards wide, and are commanded by the low cliffs on which the town is built, and were moored inside, under the cliff.

At six o'clock this morning I sent Commander Craufurd with a flag of truce to demand the immediate surrender of all these vessels, and of the immense corn stores for the supply of the army in the Crimea, and of all Government property of every description; stating that if these terms were complied with I would spare the town and respect private property, but that, if not, the inhabitants were immediately to leave the town.

Commander Craufurd was met by an officer of apparently high rank, who refused to accede to these terms, saying that any attempt to land or to destroy the vessels would be resisted.

The enemy at this time had six field-pieces in position, and with about 200 men with them, and, visible from the mast-head drawn up behind the town, a battalion of infantry, besides Cossacks.

Having allowed till nine a.m. for the reconsideration of the refusal to deliver up the vessels and stores, and receiving no answer, I at that time hauled down the flag of truce, and placed the steamers as near to the town and the passage into the Putrid Sea as the depth of the water would allow, but they were only able to approach within long range. Seeing that, if the enemy, who had removed his guns from their former position, could place them in the town, so as to command the passage, and that if he could place his infantry in a similar manner, it would be impossible for the boats to pass the channel and destroy the vessels and stores, I directed the ships to shell the town, which they did so effectually that the boats, as per enclosure, under the command of Lieutenant J. F. C. Mackenzie, got safely through the passage, and set fire to the shipping (seventy-three in number) and the corn stores. This service was ably performed by Lieut. Mackenzie, and the boats returned without accident.

The wind having shifted about two hours after the boats came off, some of the corn stores did not catch fire; concealing the destruction of this corn, as well as of some more distant vessels in so favourable a position for supplying the Russian armies in the Crimea, to be of the utmost importance, I sent the boats again, commanded and officered as before, although I was aware that from the enemy having had time to make preparations, it would be a hazardous enterprise. The ships accordingly resumed their fire upon the town, and the boats proceeded. Lieutenant Cecil W. Buckley, of this ship, Lieutenant Hugh V. Burgoyne, of the *Swallow*, and Mr. John Roberts, gunner of the *Ardent*, volunteered to land alone and fire the stores; this offer I accepted, knowing the imminent risk there would be in landing a party in presence of such a superior force, and out of gunshot of the ships. This very dangerous service they most gallantly performed, narrowly escaping the Cossacks, who all but cut them off from their boat; at the same time Lieutenant Mackenzie pushed on and burned the remaining vessels, the enemy opening a fire from four field-guns and musketry, placed almost within point blank range of the boats. Everything being now effectually accomplished, the boats returned. Although several of them were struck by grape and case shot, most fortunately only one man was slightly wounded. Lieutenant Mackenzie speaks in high terms of the coolness and excellent behaviour of all employed under his orders; and I trust I may be allowed to bring to your notice the conspicuous merit of Lieut. Mackenzie himself on this occasion, when more than ninety vessels, and also corn for the Russian army of the value of £100,000 were destroyed, owing to his gallantry and ability, with so trifling a loss as one man slightly wounded.

Since the squadron entered the Sea of Azoff, four days ago, the enemy has lost four steamers of war, 246 merchant vessels, also corn and flour magazines to the value of at least £150,000.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. M. LYONS, Captain.

#### NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN KERTCH BAY.

Her Majesty's ship *Snake*, off Yenikale, 24th May, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, in obedience to your signal

granting me permission to intercept a Russian war-steamer, I proceeded into Kertch Bay, exchanging shots with the batteries at Akbourn in passing.

I succeeded in cutting off the steamer and engaging her, but not until she had placed herself under the protection of the forts of Yenikale; after a sharp fire on both sides for three-quarters of an hour, I was fortunate in succeeding in setting her on fire with Lancaster shells, from which she blew up—the crew with difficulty getting away. She had apparently soldiers on board. During this engagement the forts at Yenikale hulled the ship, and kept up a well-directed and continuous fire the whole time, which was returned with apparent good effect with our heavy shell.

Three steamers also came down from the entrance (to the Sea of Azoff) and opened fire on us with very long range guns, their shot frequently passing over us at about 4000 yards. I continued to engage the batteries and steamers after the arrival of the ships sent up to my assistance, until recalled by signal from the *Miranda*.

The whole of the sailing-vessels standing towards the Sea of Azoff were intercepted, and afterwards captured; two steamers, also intercepted in Kertch Bay, were blown up by their own crews, and a gun-boat sunk.

The batteries along the coast, which fired upon us whilst chasing the steamer, also were blown up.

I should feel I was neglecting my duty unless I mentioned the zealous and creditable manner in which the officers and crew performed their duties; being very short-handed rendered working the guns for so many hours a work of great labour. I beg to recommend for your favourable consideration Mr. N. B. Herbert (second master in charge), who with much skill conducted the ship through the intricate and comparatively unknown passage, under the guns of Akbourn, and inside the shoal of Yenikale, without any accident.

I am equally indebted to Mr. Sydney E. Wright, assistant-paymaster (an officer of long and meritorious service) for his assistance as a volunteer executive, who, with Dr. Roche and Mr. George Wilson (senior engineer), manned and worked the 12-pounder howitzer, sinking a gun-boat.

I am happy that no casualties occurred, and the *Snake* received but little damage, one shot through the mizen rigging, carrying it away, and one through the hull at the water-line—I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. F. McKillop, Lieutenant and Commander.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

#### OPERATIONS IN THE STRAITS OF KERTCH.

Royal Albert, Straits, June 2, 1855.

Sir,—In my letter, No. 398, of the 26th ult., I stated that we had captured fifty of the enemy's guns. It now appears that more than a hundred guns have fallen into our hands in the different sea defences, many of them of heavy calibre, and remarkably well cast. Those which may not be required for the land defences which the Allied armies are now constructing, will be shipped and sent to England and France.

It has been ascertained from the Custom-house returns that the enemy, on evacuating Kertch, on the 24th ult., destroyed 4,166,000 lbs. of corn and 508,000 lbs. of flour. This quantity, taken together with what has been destroyed by the Allied squadrons in the Sea of Azoff, comprises nearly four months' rations for an army of a hundred thousand men; and it seems that shortly before our arrival the enemy had commenced sending towards Sebastopol daily convoys of about fifteen hundred waggons, each containing half a ton weight of grain or flour.

4. Sir George Brown confidently expects that by the 7th instant Yenikale will be in such a state of defence as fully to justify his leaving it in charge of the Ottoman troops now here, under the command of Hadji Reschid Pacha, and that the British and French forces will be at liberty to proceed to the attack of Anapa and Soujak-Kale, in order to drive the enemy out of his last holds on the coast of Circassia. I am, &c., E. LYONS, Rear-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED, AND NUMBER OF RANK AND FILE KILLED AND WOUNDED, ON THE 7TH AND 8TH INST.

KILLED.  
Lieutenant-Colonel.—62nd Foot: Shearman.  
Major.—62nd: Dickson. 88th: Bayley.  
Captains.—2nd Battalion Royals: Muller. 62nd: Forster. 88th: Corbett, Wray.  
Lieutenants.—34th: Lawrence. 55th: Stone. 62nd: Macchell. Royal Engineers: Lowry.

WOUNDED.  
Lieut. Colonel.—60th Foot: Campbell.  
Major.—7th: Mills. 47th: Villiers. 49th: Armstrong.  
Captains.—Royal Artillery: M. Adye. 30th: Pennefather. 34th: John Peel, Westhead. 47th: Lowndes, Hunter. 49th: Le Marchant. 88th: Maynard. 3rd: Ambrose A. Gordon. 7th: Turner. 41st: Dixon. 62nd: Ingall. 77th: Gibby.  
Lieutenants.—19th: Evans. 20th: Hildfield. 34th: Saunders. 49th: Young, Eustace. 77th: Dickson. 88th: Kenny. 97th: Mackesy. 2nd Battalion 1st Royals: Bellow, Stewart. 47th: Irby. 17th: Boyd. 48th: Trent. 3rd: Bredow. 2nd Battalion 1st Royals: Legge. 7th: Jones, J. F. Jones, Waller. 55th: Scott. 88th: Grier. 96th: Anderson.  
Assistant Engineer.—E. J. H. Keen.  
Mr. Harrison is going on very favourably.

The loss of the English on the 7th and 8th amounted to—non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates, killed, 122; wounded, 510; missing, 15.

RETURN OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, FROM 25TH TO 31ST MAY, INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.  
Corporals.—Rifle Brigade: W. O. Smith. 41st Foot: John Lee.  
Privates.—1st Foot: John Wykes. 3rd: John Dolan. 4th: Thomas Russell. 18th: John Lynch. 47th: John Thompson. 48th: William M'Manus. 49th: Michael Dowde. 57th: Daniel Dunn. 62nd: Patrick Fitzgerald. 77th: George Woodward, Thomas Murphy, Alfred Dodd. 97th: James Pond.

WOUNDED.  
Captains.—3rd Foot: W. Pownall, slightly. 34th: James Maxwell, severely.  
Lieutenant.—Rifle Brigade: F. C. Payne, severely.  
Colour-Sergeant.—68th Foot: James Whelan, severely.  
Sergeant.—17th Foot: George Hidduph, slightly.  
Lance-Sergeants.—4th Foot: John Good, dangerously. 38th: John Simms, severely.  
Corporals.—18th Foot: Dennis Murphy, slightly.  
Privates.—3rd Foot: William Barnett, severely; John Mitchell, Edmund Day, slightly; 4th: Edward Brady, dangerously; Robert Norris, Henry Johnson, severely; Cornelius O'Brien, slightly. 7th: Thomas Graham, severely. 14th: Robert Dillon, severely. 17th: Andrew Nicholson, slightly. 18th: Owen Sweeney, severely; Peter Hughes, slightly. 28th: Samuel Mountain, slightly. 34th: James Wilcox, slightly. 30th: Thomas Gollighy, slightly. 41st: Christopher Ferguson, dangerously; Henry Jackson, severely; William Mulachy, slightly. Allen M'Alpine, slightly. 44th: John M'Manus, severely. 47th: James Ward, John Powell, severely; Denis M'Donald, slightly. 48th: Joseph Ismay, Walter Lawlor, Thomas Walsh, James Harris, slightly. 49th: John Braughall, severely; Patrick Madden, James Atterton, William Hall, slightly. 62nd: Patrick Early, severely. 77th: George Graveney, slightly. 88th: John O'Hara, severely; George Smith, slightly. 90th: William Sizer, dangerously. Rifle Brigade: George Pitt, dangerously. Royal Sappers and Miners: George Clubb, slightly.  
Guns.—Royal Artillery: William Evans, severely; Samuel Burton, slightly. James Legg, A.B., Rodney, severely; William Davey, Ord., Queen, slightly.  
Total.—2 wounded.

MISSING.  
Private.—68th Foot: Robert Wooler.  
Total.—15 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 2 sergeants, 43 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of DERRY called attention to the elevation to the Irish peerage of Mr. B. Roche under the title of Baron Fermoy. The Crown had the power of creating one Irish Peer for every three peerages which became extinct; but two of the titles, the extinction of which were presumed to authorise the creation of the peerage in question, were held by one person, and did not, in his opinion, warrant the course pursued.

A discussion ensued as to the legality of the new creation, in which Earl Granville, Lord St. Leonards, Lord Brougham, and other noble Lords took part; and ultimately the matter was referred to a Committee of Privileges.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## SWEARING IN OF NEW MEMBERS.

The SPEAKER, after thanking the House for their consideration in excusing his absence during his recent illness, drew attention to the fact that doubts had arisen as to whether Lord Haddo and Mr. Tite had taken the oaths and their seats according to law, in his absence—the Act of Parliament stating that the oaths should be taken at specified hours, while the House was sitting, and in the presence of the Speaker. He offered no opinion on the point, but threw it out for the consideration of the House, as actions might be brought against those hon. members for taking their seats without having taken the oaths according to law.

Sir G. GREY said, he had consulted several authorities, all of whom concurred that the point was doubtful, and under these circumstances he thought a bill should be immediately brought in to prevent any evil consequences resulting, and that it should be passed as rapidly as possible.

A short discussion took place, and, in the course of the evening, Sir G. GREY obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable Lord Haddo and Mr. Tite to take their seats as soon as possible, and also to protect them against any proceedings which might be instituted against them.

The bill was read a first time.

## ADMIRALTY DESPATCHES.

In reply to a question from Mr. Ellice, Sir C. WOOD said, he was prepared to lay upon the table the despatches to Admiral Dundas which, by leave of Lord Palmerston, had been read by Mr. S. Herbert in the recent debate on the prosecution of the war, together with extracts from letters from Admiral Dundas, in reply. (The right hon. Baronet subsequently laid the papers on the table.)

## EDUCATION (NO. 2) BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of this bill was resumed by Mr. ADDERLEY, who replied to some of the arguments of Mr. Henley, and, while supporting the bill, regretted that Sir J. Pakington had introduced the supplemental clauses for schools already in existence. The right hon. Baronet had sought for a theoretical perfection for his bill, which brought him to a practical contradiction. The bill of the right hon. Baronet and that of the noble Lord were based on the same principle, and, if both were referred to a Select Committee, as had been suggested, he thought a very good bill might be the result of its labours.

Mr. E. DENISON said, the suggestion was to send all three bills (the two named and that of Mr. M. Gibson) to a Select Committee. He recommended to the attention of the House the last report of the Education Committee, from which it appeared that great expenses were incurred in the training-schools in order to have a superior class of teachers and assistants on the one hand, while, on the other hand, the children in the schools were becoming younger and less suited to such acquirements—the parents imagining that the teaching was so very good that it was unnecessary to leave the children so long at school as heretofore. He adverted to Mr. Price's factory at Vauxhall as an admirable example of the beneficial results of a mingled system of labour and instruction; and thought that the plan there in operation would be well worthy of the consideration of the Committee to which those bills might be referred.

Lord J. MANNERS said, it gave him great pain to oppose the bill of his right hon. friend (Sir J. Pakington); but he could not understand his objections to the existing system, though he had given the utmost attention to his speech. If he were to have his choice amongst the three bills, he would unhesitatingly select that of Mr. M. Gibson; but he called upon the House to reject them all, as being no improvements on the present system.

Mr. W. J. FOX thought the best course would be to send all three bills to a Select Committee; and, by an amalgamation, an eligible one might be brought before the House.

Sir J. PAKINGTON replied to the arguments of Mr. Henley, which was, or purported to be, a reply to his (Sir J. Pakington's) published speech; and contended that, in those arguments, he passed over all the stronger points of that speech, upon which his bill was mainly founded, contenting himself with controverting points which were comparatively immaterial. He had brought forward his bill in no spirit of rivalry to Lord J. Russell, but because he thought that, owing to circumstances, the noble Lord had abandoned the subject. As such was not the case, he should feel most happy to act in conjunction with the noble Lord in performing a duty they owed to God and man, in removing the stain of such gross ignorance from the national character.

Mr. EWART moved the adjournment of the debate.

This was agreed to.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that it be adjourned until Monday next.

Mr. HADFIELD moved, as an amendment, that it be adjourned until Monday four weeks, in order that more important public business might not be interfered with.

Eventually the adjournment until Monday was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

## RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.

The report on the amendment of the Religious Worship Bill being brought up.

The Bishop of Oxford opposed the further progress of the measure, which, he urged, would obliterate the line of demarcation between the Established Church and Dissent. He moved that the bill should be recommitted that day six months.

The Earl of Harrowby, the Duke of Argyll, and the Earl of Shaftesbury supported the bill; which was opposed by Lord Carnarvon.

On a division there appeared—For the bill, 31; for the amendment, 30; majority in favour of the bill, 1.

The bill was then ordered to stand for a third reading.

The Administration of Oaths Bill was read a second time.

The Education of Poor Children Bill was passed through Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Validity of Proceedings (House of Commons) Bill was read a second time.

Some further progress was made in Committee with the discussion of the clauses of the Metropolis Local Management Bill.

An arrangement was made by which Mr. Layard's proposition on the question of Administrative Reform would be brought forward as a substantive motion, to which Sir E. B. LYTTON announced his intention of moving an amendment.

## DECIMAL COINAGE.

Resolutions on the subject of a decimal coinage were moved by Mr. BROWN, who, in the first place invited the House to express their opinion that the initiation of that principle, by the issue of the florin, had been eminently successful, and that the further extension of the system would be of great public advantage. Further, the honourable member proposed that an address should be presented to the Crown, praying for the completion of the decimal system, by authorising the issue of silver coins representing the value of one-hundredth of a pound, and of copper coins to represent one-thousandth of a pound, to be called cents and mills respectively, or such other names as her Majesty might deem advisable. Respecting the principle of a decimal scale, he contended no difference of opinion existed. All authorities in commerce and science coincided on this point, and nothing remained but to select the most expedient method of carrying the system into practical effect.

Lord STANLEY seconded the motion, remarking upon the large concurrence of authorities in favour of the decimal principle of computation.

Mr. J. B. SMITH moved, as an amendment, that a general congress of representatives of all nations should be invited to consider the practicability of adopting a common standard of money, weights, and measures. He considered that the suggestion of taking the pound sterling fixed the standard too high, and argued that if the monetary system alone was altered, without a corresponding modification in the general system of mensuration, much confusion would ensue, and serious injustice be inflicted on the lower classes of purchasers.

Mr. LOWE contended that the natural standard of value was assigned rather by habit than by science. Infinite disturbance in the existing arrangements of business transactions must follow any attempt at a change, for which no theoretical advantages in the system of notation could compensate.

Mr. J. M. GREGOR advocated the immediate adoption of the decimal system of notation; as did

Mr. T. HANKEY, who considered the existing divisions of the English coinage to be altogether disgraceful—being utterly unsystematic in theory, and cumbersome in practice.

Mr. J. L. RICARDO supported the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reviewed the various schemes proposed for bringing the decimal system into coincidence, as far as possible, with the existing denomination of coins in currency. Among them, the plan suggested by Mr. Brown did not seem the most free from difficulties or objections; and he recommended the withdrawal of the present motion on the distinct assurance that the Government were seriously considering the subject.

Mr. CARDWELL, defending the scheme proposed in the motion before the House, remarked that no opponent of that scheme had ventured to express a preference for any other. The question was complex, and the

practical difficulties involved were considerable; but the alternative lay between the adoption of the suggested system of decimal coinage, or leaving matters as they stood at present. With due preparation, he thought that the public mind might be ripened for the great change that must ensue, but he acknowledged that the transition must be accomplished with extreme caution, for fear of hazardous consequences. For the present he coincided in the recommendation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the motion should be withdrawn, and the question left with the Government.

Mr. BROWN, in replying, consented to modify his resolution so as to have a simple enunciation of the opinion that the attempt to introduce the decimal system, by the issue of the florin, had proved successful.

After a few words from Mr. HEADLAM,

Lord PALMERSTON pointed out the inconvenience of pledging the House to a course which they were not ready at once to carry out in a practical shape. He urged the withdrawal of the motion.

On a division there appeared—For the resolution, 135; against it, 56; majority for the motion, 79.

## NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Mr. KENNEDY moved an address for a commission to inquire into the arrangements most desirable for rendering national education in Ireland more comprehensive and complete. The hon. member was proceeding to offer arguments in support of his motion when the House was counted out at half-past eleven o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

## SUNDAY-TRADING METROPOLITAN BILL.

On the order of the day for the House going into Committee on this bill, Mr. MASSEY moved that the bill should be committed that day six months. He contended that the bill would affect most seriously the working classes. He quoted the statement of an honourable member in favour of the bill, to the effect that 999 out of every 1000 of the working classes were in a position to make their purchases on a Saturday night; but that honourable member did not go to the extent of saying that the whole of the working population were similarly situated. Again, it was true that some large employers, like Messrs. Maudslays, paid their workpeople on a Friday night; but until it could be shown that such was a general practice, the reverse of which was the case, no general argument could be founded upon it.

Lord STANLEY said that, notwithstanding what the hon. member who last addressed the House had said, he must support the bill. He contended that ample facilities were afforded to the working classes to purchase their provisions on a Saturday.

Mr. W. J. FOX supported the amendment.

Mr. K. SEYMOUR supported the committal of the bill; and said he had visited Houndsditch on a Sunday, and he considered that nothing but the pen of Charles Dickens could describe the class of men who were frequenting the bazaar there, who were mostly of that class who were only seen in periods of political excitement. He learned from a policeman that there was nothing particularly immoral going on there except thieving (A laugh).

Sir J. SHELLEY thought there was a necessity, not for the prevention, but for the restriction, of Sunday trading. This bill was required as much for the working class as for the tradesmen, and he said that as the representative of a borough comprising a large number of the former class.

Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE objected to an experiment being tried on the metropolis, containing, as it did, three millions of persons. He thought the hon. gentleman who had escaped from the dangers of Houndsditch, and from his contact with greasy persons in long-tailed coats, whom he had seen nowhere else, would have been much better employed in his parish church (A laugh). He thought the powers of the Lord Mayor were sufficient to put down the immorality the hon. gentleman described in that district where he had extended his Sunday researches. He admitted that in many parts of the metropolis the Sabbath was unnecessarily desecrated, and he thought the more common-sense way in which they should deal with the question would be to prohibit all trading on a Sunday after eleven o'clock in the morning.

Mr. WILKINSON opposed the measure. The further they proceeded in their attempts to legislate on the present question, the greater they would find their difficulties.

Sir G. GREY was in favour of going into Committee.

Mr. DRUMMOND would support any proper measure, but he must oppose the present.

Mr. BENTINCK said, the bill would increase, instead of diminishing, the evil it sought to remedy.

Mr. MACGURE contended that the tradesmen who kept open their shops on Sundays chiefly administered to the necessities of the very poorest classes; and he denounced the measure as severe, stringent, and unchristian.

Sir J. WALMSLEY said that this bill would really have the effect of preventing the poorer classes from buying their food at a convenient period.

Lord R. GROSVEEN asserted that the upper classes had set the working classes a good example on Sundays. He cited statistics to show that in Hyde-park there was a large decrease in the number of private carriages and saddle-horses on Sundays, while the number of omnibuses and carriages in the same neighbourhood was undiminished. This he asserted corroborated his statement.

The House having divided, there were—For going into Committee, 153; against it, 51; majority, 107.

Mr. W. J. FOX moved the words "provided always that no person of the Jewish race and religion shall in any case whatever be liable to any of the penalties inflicted under this Act" should be added to clause 1. He thought that this measure would operate unjustly on members of the Jewish persuasion, by interfering with their profits and depriving them of two days of trade instead of one.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. WILKINSON moved that the words restricting the sale of milk to the hours before nine o'clock in the morning, and after one o'clock in the afternoon, should be omitted from the third clause.

A short discussion ensued, after which the House divided, and the amendment was negatived, there being—For the original motion, 169; against it, 123; majority, 46.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved that ten o'clock should be substituted for nine o'clock in the same clause.

The House divided, and the amendment was lost by a majority of 107 to 100.

In the clause limiting the sale of newspapers to ten o'clock in the morning on Sundays.

Lord J. MANNERS moved that the sale should be restricted to nine o'clock.

Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE was opposed to any restriction at all.

Sir J. SHELLEY considered it would be better to omit the words *in toto*.

Mr. W. J. FOX was opposed to any such restriction.

Mr. SPOONER was in favour of the omission of the clause altogether, as he was opposed to the sale of newspapers or other periodicals on Sundays.

The House then divided, when there appeared—For the amendment, 53; against it, 169; majority, 116.

Mr. DUNCOMBE then moved that the words "ten in the morning" should be left out, and the words ten in the afternoon be substituted (Laughter).

The House divided, when there appeared—For the amendment, 61; against it, 154; majority, 93.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved the insertion of the words in the clause, "or after two in the afternoon," which he thought would be only just with respect to newspapers. This would permit of newspapers being sold out of church time.

The House divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment 62; against it, 149; majority, 78.

The Chairman then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on the 4th of July.

## SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES, 1855.

HOME CIRCUIT.—Judges, Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Cresswell. Hertfordshire, July 10, at Hertford. Essex, July 13, at Chelmsford. Sussex, July 18, at Lewes. Kent, July 23, at Maidstone. Surrey, July 23, at Croydon.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—Judges, Mr. Baron Platt and Mr. Justice Crowder. Yorkshire, July 10, at the Castle of the City of York; City of York, the same day, at the Guildhall of the City. Durham, July 24, at Durham. Northumberland, July 30, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Town of Newcastle, the same day, at the same place. Cumberland, August 2, at Carlisle. Westmorland, August 6, at Appleby. North Division of Lancashire, August 8, at Lancaster Castle. South Division of Lancashire, August 11, at Liverpool.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—Judges, Mr. Baron Barke and Mr. Baron Alderson. Buckinghamshire, July 11, at Aylesbury. Bedfordshire, July 13, at Bedford. Huntingdonshire, July 18, at Huntingdon. Cambridgeshire, July 20, at the County Court of Cambridge. Norfolk, July 24, at the Castle at Norwich. City of Norwich, the same day, at the Guildhall of the city. Suffolk, July 28, at Ipswich.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Judges, Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Maule. Northamptonshire, July 10, at Northampton. Leicestershire, July 15, at Leicester; Borough of Leicester, the same day. Rutlandshire, July 17, at Oakham. Lincolnshire, July 18, at the Castle of Lincoln. City of Lincoln, the same day, at the Guildhall. Nottinghamshire, July 21, at Nottingham; Town of Nottingham, the same day. Derbyshire, July 25, at Derby. Warwickshire, July 28, at the Castle of Warwick. The Coventry Assize has been abolished.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Judges, Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Justice Erie. Berkshire, July 10, at Abingdon. Oxfordshire, July 12, at Oxford. Worcestershire, July 16, at Worcester; City of Worcester, the same day, at the Guildhall of the city. Staffordshire, July 19, at the Castle of

Stafford. Shropshire, July 26, at Shrewsbury. Herefordshire, July 28, at Hereford. Monmouthshire, August 1, at Monmouth. Gloucestershire, August 4, at Gloucester; City of Gloucester, the same day.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Judges, Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Crompton. County of Southampton (Hants), July 10, at Winchester. Dorsetshire, July 16, at Dorchester. Devonshire, July 19, at the Castle of Exeter; City of Exeter, the same day, at the Guildhall. Cornwall, July 25, at B. dmin. Somersetshire, July 30, at Wells. Wiltshire, August 4, at Dev. es. City of Bristol, August 8, at Bristol.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER CIRCUIT.—Judge, Sir John Jervis. Montgomeryshire, July 17, at Newtown. Merionethshire, July 20, at Dolgelly. Carnarvonshire, July 23, at Carnarvon. Anglesea, July 26, at Beaumaris. Denbighshire, July 28, at Denbigh. Flintshire, August 1, at Mold. Chester and City, August 4, at Chester.

SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER CIRCUIT.—Judge, Lord Campbell; who, after proceeding through the Circuit, will join the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas at Chester, and the assizes for that city and county. The following are his Lordship's arrangements:—Cardiganshire, July 12, at Cardigan. Pembrokeshire, July 14, at Haverfordwest; Town of Haverfordwest, the same day. Carmarthenshire, July 18, at Carmarthen. Glamorganshire, July 23, at Cardiff. Brecknockshire, July 28, at Brecon. Radnorshire, August 2, at Presteigne. Cheshire, August 4, at the Castle of Chester; City of Chester, the same day, at the Guildhall.

VACATION JUDGE.—Mr. Baron Martin will remain in town as Vacation Judge, and preside daily at chambers during the absence of the Judges on Circuit.

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.—The Board of Inland Revenue has issued the following notice:—"The Board of Inland Revenue, perceiving that a misconception exists as to the period at which newspapers may—under the bill which has passed the House of Lords, but has not yet received the Royal assent—be printed without stamps, think it right to give notice that it will not be lawful to print any newspaper without stamps until after fourteen days from that on which the bill mentioned shall have received the Royal assent, and that the bill will not, as seems to be supposed, take effect in that respect from the passing thereof."

SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE IN THE IRON TRADE.—The following estates have been purchased by Messrs. Baird, of Gartsherrie Iron Works, in the central iron district of Scotland, within the last five years:—The late Mr. Douglas Baird, Closeburn and Shaws estate, £225,000; Mr. William Baird, Elie, £145,000; ditto, Roemount and Whitefield, £50,000; Mr. Alexander Baird, Ury, £120,000; Mr. James Baird, Cambusdoon, £50,000; Mr. George Baird, Strichen, £140,000; Mr. David Baird, Stithell, £165,000; Mr. Robert Baird, Auchmaden, £0,000; total, £955,000. The Messrs. Baird have been in all respects the architects of their own fortunes. The sons of a respectable farmer in Lanarkshire, their patrimony was but small; yet, small as it was, aided and guided by judicious enterprise, courage, integrity, and perseverance, they have fought their way manfully to fortune, and are at present among the largest iron manufacturers in the British empire.

## SPANISH MULETEERS FOR THE CRIMEA.

Or the innumerable deficiencies by which the machinery of the Crimean expedition in its early stages was so unfortunately impeded, probably not one has been so prominent, or productive of so many evils, as the imperfect, or rather non-existent, ambulance, or land transport corps. All the witnesses who were examined on this point before the Sebastopol Committee were unanimous in their lamentations of the oversight which left so essential an auxiliary to the efficient working of the army unprovided for; and, though some of the home officials ostensibly responsible for the duty alleged that every precaution had been taken at the War and Ordnance and Commissariat Offices to ensure what was required, there can be little doubt that the forthcoming report of the Committee will stigmatise the neglect, incompetency, and perversity of these departments in a manner commensurate with the evils chargeable upon them in the respect we speak of. However, when these evils became so glaring that it was impossible for even official stolidity any longer to ignore them, it was resolved to make what provision for the shortcomings complained of that circumstances would permit. Accordingly, one of the first quarters turned to, both on account of its comparative proximity to the scene of operations, and its fruitfulness in the commodity desired, was Spain, whose mules and muleteers were obviously well suited to the nature of the ground to be traversed, and of whose utility, under somewhat similar exigencies, the records of the Peninsular War furnished ample evidence. It was resolved, therefore, to organise a complete corps of animals and drivers, and it is to be hoped that, if the war continue, they will fully answer a purpose which it is lamentable to think they had not been long ago employed for. Our Sketch represents a group of muleteers on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's vessel, the *Iberia*, in which our Artist, Mr. Mahony, was a passenger on his way to Lisbon. These men come for the most part from Galicia, and certainly seem to have but small affinity, either in look or bearing, to those "young muleteers of Granada," of whom Moore sings as the embodiment of Iberian picturesqueness and animal vivacity; still less do they conjure up the Byronic portrait:—

How carols now the lusty muleteer?

Of love, romance, devotion, is his lay,

As whilom he was wont the leagues to cheer,

His quick bells wildly jingling on the way.

They do not carol at all; nor do they look as if they ever did or could carol; though they have unaccustomed incentives to hilarity, for the £3 bounty which they each receive is regarded as quite a little fortune, many of them never having seen so much money in their lives before, and deeming it quite inexhaustible, especially in connection with good wages ensured them, and the liberal scale of diet of excellent, and to them wholly unaccustomed, quality, provided gratuitously by the Company on the passage from Vigo to Gibraltar; from which latter place they are conveyed to the Crimea in the transports constantly proceeding to Balacava. Up to the present time three detachments of these men have been forwarded from Vigo: the first consisting of only thirteen, the second a larger number, and the third of thirty—of whom the group represented in Mr. Mahony's Sketch form a part.

These Spaniards will almost complete the representatives of the European nationalities which the fortunes of the present extraordinary contest have brought before Sebastopol and within its beleaguered walls already there are Russians, Poles, Fins, Cossacks of the Don and the Black Sea, with varieties of the nations subject to the Muscovite rule from the White Sea to the Caspian, and probably to the very borders of China; whilst the lines which now almost enclose the doomed city bristle with the bayonets of the British and French and Turkish regiments; the latter containing a most miscellaneous assemblage of Africans and Asiatics, as well as of Europeans—including Egyptians, Tunisians, Arabs, Tartars, and Moslem races of one kind or another; besides the Sardinian Contingent, the Swiss officers of the Anglo-French Legion, Corsicans, Maltese, Ionians, and other delegates to the great military congress now assembled to solve the old Napoleonic problem, whether the Cossack or the Liberal element shall be in the ascendant in the world during the remainder of the nineteenth century at all events. Add to these the reinforcements now being raised in Roumelia and Anatolia, under the recently-promulgated Hatti-scherif of the Sultan for enrolling the Christian subjects of the Porte, and the numberless individual specimens of Teutonic humanity constantly being contributed from the German States, and we may form something like a notion of the Babel in the Tauric Peninsula at the present moment.

## EMBARKATION OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL AT LISBON FOR FRANCE.

As was expected, the recent visit of his Portuguese Majesty to our own and various other European Courts was but the prelude to a renewed and more prolonged tour. Upon this the King set out from his capital on Sunday, the 19th of May, under circumstances of great éclat and impressiveness—one feature of which our Sketch represents. The Lisbonians are passionately enamoured of all such spectacles, and certainly not often with more justice than on this occasion. Seldom has the glorious old Castle of Belem, overhanging the river, looked out upon a scene more picturesque. The day was beautiful, and the coup-d'œil all that could be desired by the most fastidious sight-seers, and there are few more exigent than those who witnessed this. They possess one invaluable ingredient in the formation of a judgment on such a matter, viz., patience. They are content to wait, uncomplainingly, any reasonable, or rather unreasonable, time for an exhibition; but then they expect it will be worth the delay. Although well aware of official dilatoriness, they themselves are always punctual in their attendance at the advertised time. Thus they flocked in great crowds, and in their ultra-gala finery, to the vicinage of the Arsenal before nine o'clock in the morning, being apprised that that was the period for which the steamers were ordered to be off the gardens of the Castle; and the steamers accordingly were so, and with their steam up, prompt to the minute. But it was half-past eleven before his young Majesty, his brother, the Duke of Oporto, the King Regent (their father), and a numerous and brilliant staff, made their appearance, when they were greeted with tumultuous *vivas*, which the august personages acknowledged very graciously. The Royal brothers were very plainly dressed; but the costumes of





SPANISH MULETEERS ON THEIR WAY TO THE CRIMEA.—SKETCHED ON BOARD THE "IBERIA" STEAM-SHIP.

the attendants of the Court, the great officers of the household, the uniforms of the military officials, and the sumptuous robes of a Bishop and of some minor ecclesiastics, presented an array of stars, crosses, laces, bijouterie, embroidery, and decoration of one sort or other, that the sense of sight almost ached at the effulgence. In the Sketch the figure on the right, conspicuous from his black beard, is the King Regent, who was greatly gratified by the cordiality of the reception of his sons; next him is the young King; behind whom is seen the Duke of Oporto; and below those Royal personages are two ecclesiastics, on the steps leading to the Royal barge. This antique vessel was canopied with crimson damask, embroidered with gold in the most elaborate manner; the state cabin being fitted up in a style of splendour truly regal, the gilded furniture covered with crimson satin, while the rose-coloured silk curtains were relieved by white and gold caryatides. Externally the barge was a mass of carving and gilding to the river's edge, and might truly be said to "burn on the

water," like Cleopatra's galley on the Cydnus. The rowers, no less than eighty in number, were attired in scarlet jackets, slashed with yellow, and having badges on the breast; with crimson velvet caps, and white trousers, with a broad stripe of blue down the outer seam of the leg. There were two other state barges, less sumptuously decorated, however; and three Portuguese and two French steamers were awaiting the Royal party in the river, with steam up, anchors weighed, and the flags of their respective nations flaunting gaily in the sunlight.

Having taken leave of those who were not to accompany them on the voyage, and having received the episcopal benediction, the young King and the Duke entered the principal barge; at which moment the flag-ship, moored directly in front of the Arsenal, fired a Royal salute, which was responded to enthusiastically by the multitude on shore, with all the usual demonstrations of waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The three barges, glittering in the sunbeams, then rowed into the stream and round the

flag-ship, to the steamers. The *Mendilla* had the honour of receiving his Majesty and his brother, with a few attendants, the remaining portion of their suite being divided between the other two Portuguese vessels. The two French steamers were sent by the Emperor to convoy his illustrious guests to Bordeaux; from which port, as the reader is already aware, they proceeded to Paris by railway; and one of these vessels, which kept steaming up and down the river while waiting for the Royal party, was a principal object of attraction until the King and his brother made their appearance. As soon as the Royal travellers were aboard the *Mendilla*, the French convoys placed themselves on each side, and the squadron immediately steamed down the Tagus, the two Portuguese steamers bearing the Royal suite following in the wake of the others. The whole affair was exceedingly brilliant; the charming weather, the gay attire of the spectators on the quays, especially the feminine portion, enhancing the general effect.



EMBARKATION OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL, AT LISBON.





THE "MAGICIENNE" OFF CRONSTADT, WITH RUSSIAN PRIZES IN TOW.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN VESSELS  
IN THE BALTIC.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of H.M.S. *Magicienne*, with four prizes astern, captured on the preceding day by her and the *Merlin*, destroying in Biskopo Sound, near Wyborg, two Russian transports, laden with huge blocks of granite for a casemate battery at Cronstadt. The transports were, on Monday morning, the 28th May, towed by a small Russian man-of-war steamer to within three miles of where the *Magicienne* and her prizes lay hidden. On observing the English man-of-war, the Russian immediately cast off the transports, and made away with all speed towards the narrows leading to Wyborg, distant not more than six or eight miles. The navigation of the Bay of Wyborg being dangerous from numerous sunken rocks, and the narrows altogether impracticable for a vessel of the *Magicienne's* size,

prevented the chase being continued, which alone saved the Russian from capture.

On taking possession of the transports they were found to be unfit to be sent to England, and were consequently destroyed on the spot; one of them being for a time made a target for the *Magicienne's* gunners. The prizes taken were chiefly laden with rye-meal for the use of the troops at Cronstadt, and are now on their way to England for condemnation.

ANTIQUITIES FROM KERTCH.

THE curious relics which we have engraved are from Kertch (the ancient Panticapæum), and form part of a collection which was brought to this country a few years since by Mrs. Cattley, and deposited in the British Museum; and they may be said to have acquired a new interest

by our recent capture of the locality in which they were discovered. They were procured from tombs opened during some extensive excavations in the immediate vicinity of the present town, and consist of the following specimens:—1. Necklace of glass beads. 2. Copper coin of Mithridates. 3. Part of a wooden comb. 4. Fragment of stone moulding. 5. Silver coin of an ancient King of Kertch. 6. Plate-moulding, coloured. 7. Piece of wood-carving. 8. Ancient gold fibula, found in a tomb. 9. Ancient gold ear-ring, found in a tomb. 10. Wood-carved leg of a chair.

According to history it appears that the kingdom of the Cimmerian Bosphorus was founded by Archaanax, about 485 B.C., and passed, in 438 B.C., into the hands of the Thracian Spartacus, whose descendants reigned over it till the year 115 B.C., when Mithridates the Great, at that time King of the neighbouring country of Pontus, received it from the last of the preceding dynasty.

Panticapæum itself was probably founded in the sixth century B.C.



ANTIQUITIES BROUGHT FROM KERTCH—DEPOSITED IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



and continued under the kings of the Bosphorus, the capital of the country, down to the time of Justinian. Under Justinian, the town was surrounded by new walls; and, though it was taken twice (in the years A.D. 465, and A.D. 528) by the Hungarians and the Huns, it was too valuable an appanage of the Constantinopolitan empire, not to be immediately retaken by the Emperors of the East.

From the time of the Council of Nice, Panticapæum became the seat of a bishopric, and was the residence of the especial Bishop of the Goths, which in the ninth century was erected into an archiepiscopacy. In A.D. 1333 this town was the seat of a Latin archbishopric, whose jurisdiction comprehended Georgia. In the fourteenth century the Genoese took possession of it, and from that time Panticapæum bears the differing titles of Cerco, Bospro, Pandico, and Aspromonte; in 1746 the Turks obtained it, and changed the name again to Ghersee, whence is probably derived its present title of Kertsch, or Kertché, which it has borne since its last capture by the Russians, in 1771.

The position of Kertsch is peculiarly beautiful. It is situated at the foot of a small hill, called Mount Mithridates, on the shores of the Cimmerian Bosphorus leading from the Sea of Azoff into the Black Sea, and the coup-d'œil of the traveller who comes by sea embraces the roadstead, the town, the colonnade of the Museum built half-way up the hill, and a cenotaph raised to the memory of a former governor, Stempkowsky. The new Museum is itself a remarkable building for a place so remote. It is an exact copy of the Temple of Theseus at Athens, and is approached by five successive terraces of stone. It is ornamented with griffins, one of the most common symbols on the coins of ancient Panticapæum. This handsome structure was erected a few years since by the Governor, Prince Kherkoulidseff.

The whole of the ground around the town of Kertsch bears testimony, in the number of its *tumuli*, or graves, to the long existence on that spot of a numerous and wealthy population; while the whole of the part of Mount Mithridates which fronts the sea is one immense mass of broken pottery, proving beyond a doubt that, as at Samos and Miletus, whence the first Greek colonists are said to have come to Panticapæum, this town, too, must in ancient times have had very extensive establishments for the manufacture of pottery. During recent years very considerable excavations have been made round Panticapæum, and a vast collection of valuable objects have been discovered in some of the larger tombs. The two most celebrated bear the local names of Tsareky-kourgan and Koul-oba. In these a vast quantity of golden and other valuable antiquities have been met with—some of which appear to have gone to St. Petersburg, some to have been placed in the Museum at Kertsch, but the greater part to have been secreted by those who first broke into the tombs, and to have subsequently been sold piecemeal to strangers.

An excellent work has been published at St. Petersburg, by M. Sabatier, entitled "Souvenirs de Kertsch," in which are several admirable engravings of some of the finest things which have been discovered there, and especially of a splendid sarcophagus of wood which is preserved in the Museum at that place, and is a unique specimen of antique work.

We may be allowed to express a hope that the late attack on Kertsch by the Allies has not resulted in the wanton destruction of any works of ancient or modern art in the town itself; but that, at the same time, a careful search will be instituted in the private houses of the inhabitants, in which it is well known that there are still a great number of valuable objects, originally taken from the tombs.

#### PRINCE ALBERT ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

At the annual dinner of the Trinity Corporation on Saturday evening last, at the Trinity-house, his Royal Highness Prince Albert proposed the health of her Majesty's Ministers in the following terms:—

Gentlemen,—The toast which I have now to propose to you is that of her Majesty's Ministers (Cheers). If there was ever a time at which her Majesty's Government, by whomsoever conducted, required the support, ay, not the support alone, but the confidence, good will, and sympathy of their fellow-countrymen, it is surely the present (Loud cheers). It is not the way to success in war, to support it, however ardently and enthusiastically, and at the same time to tie down and weaken the hands of those who have to conduct it (Cheering). We are engaged with a mighty enemy, who is using against us all those wonderful powers which have sprung up under the generating influence of our liberty and our civilisation. You find him with all that force which unity of purpose and action, impenetrable secrecy, and uncontrolled despotic power have given, while we have to meet him under a state of things intended for peace, and for the promotion of that very civilisation, the offspring of public discussion, of the friction of parties, and of the popular control on the Government and the State (Hear). The Queen has no power to levy troops, nor has she any at her command but such as offer their voluntary services (Hear). Her Government can take no measure for the prosecution of the war which it has not beforehand to explain in Parliament. Her armies and fleet can make no movements, nor even prepare for any, without their being publicly announced in the papers. No mistake, however trifling, can occur, no want or weakness exist, which is not at once denounced and even sometimes exaggerated with a kind of morbid satisfaction (Loud and continued cheering). The Queen's Ambassador can enter into no negotiations without the Government having to defend him by entering into all the arguments which that negotiator, in order to be successful, ought to be able to shut up in the innermost recesses of his heart (Loud cheers). Nay, at the most critical position, when war and diplomatic relations may be at their height, an adverse vote in Parliament may at a moment deprive the Queen of the whole of her confidential servants. Gentlemen, our Constitutional Government is undergoing a heavy trial, and we shall not get successfully through it unless the country will grant its confidence—patriotic, intelligent, and self-denying confidence—to her Majesty's Government (Loud cheers). Gentlemen, I propose to you to drink the health of Viscount Palmerston and her Majesty's Ministers.

The toast was drunk with great cheering.

Viscount Palmerston replied: May it please your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen—I beg, on the part of my colleagues and myself, to return to you our best and sincere thanks for the honour you have done us in drinking the toast which his Royal Highness has been kind enough to propose, and for the flattering manner in which you have been kind enough to receive it. I can assure you that there is no roof under which that toast could be more agreeable to our feelings than the roof under which we have now had the honour to have it proposed. We are assembled under the roof of a body whose duties are intimately connected with those arrangements which form one of the most important elements of our national wealth, and which also lay the foundation for one of the most important sources of our national strength. There is, indeed, a unity of operation between the Government that may have to administer the affairs of this country and the body which has done us the honour to receive us, which also tends to make that honour which has been conferred more agreeable to us, for it is the function of the Trinity Corporation to provide pilots for those thousands of keels that plough the waves that wash our shore; and, on the other hand, to erect those lights which warn navigators from dangers which they would otherwise have to encounter, and which point out to them the havens where safety is to be obtained (Hear, hear). Well, gentlemen, the duty of Ministers is of a somewhat similar description. It is the duty of Ministers to guide and to enlighten, and we well know, taking the example from yourselves, that, properly to guide, we must begin by enlightening. Gentlemen, we are now entrusted with the command of the vessel of the State, and I am proud to say that that noble vessel was never in better "trim," was never better formed, never had on board a more noble crew than at the present moment. It is full of men animated by the most exalted devotion to their duty, and determined to bear in the "battle and the breeze," with honour and safety, that Royal standard which floats nobly and gloriously over their heads (Cheers). We have certainly up to the present moment had storms and difficulties to encounter, but I am convinced that, with the assistance of that crew which I have mentioned, those difficulties and disasters will be surmounted, and that by a "strong pull, a long pull, and a pull together," we shall be enabled to bring the vessel of the State safely through and anchor her in the harbour of honourable and permanent peace. His Royal Highness had been pleased to say that a Government, especially in such periods as the present, ought to receive the generous confidence and support of the nation. I am bound to say that we have received that support, honourably and generously, from the country, and that the unanimous feeling of the nation supports us in the course which we feel it our duty to pursue; and we should indeed be unworthy of that support—we should be little deserving the high position in which it has pleased her Majesty to place us, and in which we are supported by the confidence of the Parliament and by the support of the whole British nation—we should be unworthy of that confidence and support, if we were not determined to exert our best energies, and to direct the best energies of the country, towards obtaining that victorious result of the conflict in which we are engaged, which alone can be consistent, I will not say with the honour and glory, but with the safety, of the British nation.—The noble Lord resumed his seat amid much cheering.—*Daily News.*

The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto, accompanied by their suite, and attended by the Count de Nieuwerkerke, visited Versailles on Tuesday, and, after going over the Château and the Great and Little Trianon, were present at the playing of the grand water-works.

The Princess de Sagan has commenced an action, at Berlin, against Gervinus, for having stated, in his "History of the Nineteenth Century," that she had been seen on horseback, seated *en croupe* behind a Cossack!

#### ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.—THE REMEDIAL PRINCIPLE.

To trace the errors of our Administration to their source is obviously easier than to reform them. One reason of this is that the real power of the State has silently passed out of the hands of the oligarchy; and the public, which has acquired it, though the victim of the old and mischievous practices, has never till now taken into consideration the means of reforming them. As the body moves obedient to the mind, not of itself, so nations are moved by opinion as it "points the path to good or evil." Putting aside all technicalities, therefore, and assuming that public opinion as declared by the press is now the real governing power—and we have of late seen the Ministers, and even Lord Hardinge, very obedient to it—the first thing needful in order to obtain Administrative Reform is to enlighten public opinion. The process is slow but sure, the fruit may belong in ripening, but by no other mode can it be successfully matured. Such, too, seems to be the view of the Administrative Reform Association, for it says few people know anything about Government offices, and it proposes—auxiliary to the newspapers—to get information and lay it before the public. At the enthusiastic meeting held at Drury Lane on Wednesday this was stated to be its great object; and hoping, by this means, to promote reform in the Army, in the Navy, in our Diplomacy, and in the Civil Service. On all these subjects we cannot enter; we only aspire to elucidate a principle, which must be carried out, according to times and circumstances.

It is apparent that—subordinate to the separation of men into different classes and conditions, a point essential to be remembered—public opinion, now to be brought systematically to bear on the administration of public affairs, is the means of securing to each individual in private life his proper reward. All exchangeable value, by means of which every kind of mutual service is paid for, is always settled by the conflicting estimates of buyers and sellers. A certain definite proportion of the produce of the national industry by the higgling of the market is given to the landowner as rent, to the capitalist as profit, and to workmen as salaries or wages. The smallest sum of money which pays for the bread, cheese, tea, or sugar, sold in pennyworths over the counter, is divided amongst these classes, each in proportion to the public estimate of the value of the services rendered. New classes—such as bankers, engineers, authors, artists—as society progresses, continually rise to wealth and honour, and their rewards are, in all cases, determined by the value which the public, well served by the banker and the engineer, and delighted by the author and the artist, sets on their respective labours. Public opinion can, and must, in like manner, determine the rewards if not the functions of all public officers. Roused at this time, and on this topic, into unwonted activity, if judiciously directed it will achieve, to the public benefit, the much-desired Administrative Reform; if not judiciously directed it may ere long stagnate in hopeless disappointment or explode into ruin. What we are about to propose is auxiliary to the reform suggested at the meeting, or the means of obtaining them, and is definite and precise.

One principle of the Constitution is, that the money for all administrative purposes is to be voted by the House of Commons, and, in fact, it does actually hold the purse-strings of the nation. The portion of the national resources devoted to pay the National Debt is placed beyond its power; but all the money which pays the Army and Navy, and the Civil Service, is by it annually voted. Here is the means by which public opinion can exercise a minute and effective control. Hitherto, no part of the Administration has been so slovenly and negligently performed as that of imposing taxes and disbursing the public money. No principle has dictated its proceedings; and hence, at the end of thirty years' peace, we have a multitude of incongruous taxes—direct and indirect, unfair to individuals and unjust to the nation—which hamper industry and promote fraud. Now, this is the essential duty of the House of Commons; and, as a notable example of the manner in which it has been performed, let us mention that it ordains three kinds of rates—the Property-tax, the County-rate, and the Poor-rate—to be all levied from the same property, and for each rate the same property is estimated at a different value. The House of Commons works a sum in addition three different ways, and obtains three different results—two must be wrong—and it sanctions and ordains all three.

Again, as to the Estimates—the Minister brings down his thick folios, in which the whole sums required are stated at the beginning, and distributed into numberless minute details through many pages, throws them on the table, and the investigation of them is left to chance. They are, in due time, put to the House, are read hastily short by the almost breathless Chairman of the Committee of Supply, and hurriedly assented to by members who are chattering, talking, and running backward and forward—the majority of whom are generally mere hangers-on of the Government. As the money is voted that the Minister asks for, so the means of raising it are also adopted at his recommendation—and thus the most important part of the duty of the House of Commons, the basis of all administration, is actually done by the Ministers and their clerks. This is a scandalous deviation from what is right. Every part of administration suffers from it: control and responsibility are alike destroyed. By money the services which men render to one another are measured and rewarded; and only by dealing carefully and justly with the national funds can the public, operating by the House of Commons as its instrument, mete out for public services encouragement and reward as they are meted out in private life. A reform of this great neglect, the practical source of every administrative abuse, should at once be demanded. Some persons may suppose that till the Parliament be reformed, in a democratic sense, it will never take effectual care of the public money; but even in its unreformed state it is obedient, like the Ministers, to public opinion, when distinctly expressed. Till now the public has not taken—as was admitted by Mr. Layard on Wednesday—sufficient interest on the subject. When it does, the House of Commons, badly as it is constituted, will obey its voice. We are not disposed, therefore, though friendly to Parliamentary Reform, to wait for that before we urge the public to require our present representatives to use the power they rightfully possess over the national revenues, to secure a reform in every branch of administration.

At the beginning of every Parliament, the House of Commons appoints certain standing committees—as one of privileges, one for the library, one to arrange petitions, and other matters that in relation to the public welfare are utterly insignificant. Let the public insist on its appointing every session a Finance Committee, including merchants and others, with clever well-paid accountants as clerks; and insist on the House making a rule that it will vote no money whatever until the estimate for it has been examined by the standing Finance Committee. To this Committee the Ministers, as the condition of receiving any money, should be required to submit both an account of the expenditure of the money previously voted, and their estimate of the money required to be voted; and both should be carefully examined by the Committee before a single new estimate should be submitted to the House. At present the House neither knows what it votes nor why the money is voted. There is no real check on the outlay of the Ministers. Preserving to itself the full power to control the Committee, only adopting its recommendations if approved of, the House of Commons ought to find means by some delegation of its supreme authority—which, for want of such an organisation, is now wasted and lost—to exercise its power in a suitable and worthy manner.

The control of the Commons over the public money neither does nor ought to end with voting the Supplies and the Ways and Means. By the continuance of an old custom, after the reason for it has come to an end, the revenue is claimed as belonging to the Sovereign, and is paid into the Exchequer. Ministers are answerable to the Com-

mons for expending it according to each Appropriation Act as it is passed every year; but otherwise the Commons part with the control after voting the Supplies. By this means the Treasury, combined with the Exchequer, gets into its possession all the money voted and all the revenues; and thus all the means of corruption, and a control over all the other departments, which necessarily follows the possession of the money, are all centred in one board. This should be altered. Leaving for the present the collection of the revenue in the hands which now gather it, though this much requires improvement, and causing all the money to be paid as collected into the Bank of England—become by the progress of society the real Treasury and Exchequer—the House of Commons could and should give to each officer who submits the estimates the control, independent of the Treasury, of the money which it votes for each special service. Thus, instead of placing all the national funds in the hands of the First Lord of the Treasury, the chief of the Ministers—who cannot be touched without breaking up the Government—they would be placed by the House of Commons under separate and several accounts in the Bank of England, to be drawn on by the chiefs of the several departments; and each of these chiefs would become directly accountable to the House of Commons, through the instrumentality of its Finance Committee, for every shilling he expended.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, instead of being answerable for the whole revenue, should be answerable only for the sum paid to the Customs and other departments immediately under his orders; or perhaps for a portion of the Miscellaneous Expenditure, some portion of which should belong to the Board of Trade, and another portion to the Home-office. The First Lord of the Admiralty should be answerable for every shilling of the naval expenditure, without any reference to the Treasury; the Minister for War should in like manner be answerable for the Army and Ordnance expenditure; the Home Secretary for the expenditure on Courts of Justice and domestic institutions, &c.; and so every chief of a department who came to the House for money by an estimate should be exclusively entrusted with the expenditure voted to carry his duties into execution. Partially, such an appropriation to each service now takes place; but it is necessary, in order to make it complete, to remove the public money from under the authority of the Treasury, and make each chief of a department stringently responsible for the expenditure in his department to the House of Commons. Without entering into details, this seems to us the spirit of the reform that is required. The bulk of the public money should be removed from under the control of the Treasury, and be placed by the House of Commons under the control of the several Ministers authorised to disburse it. Instead of now having too little, we have on this point too much, centralisation, the centralisation of the power of governing by corruption.

Some difficulty may be supposed to arise from the fact that the Treasury now plans the expenditure as a whole, and selects the taxes to meet it, but under such a system as we recommend these duties would fall to the active Finance Committee of the House of Commons, in conjunction with the Ministers, working in open day, having no motives for corrupting any body, and not being itself liable to corruption. The Committee would—as is the duty of the House of Commons, not of the Ministers—select and ordain taxes, settle loans if necessary, and be the substitute for the Treasury in every thing that concerned the regulation of the national finances as a whole. Each chief of a department, being openly responsible to the House for the whole expenditure and the whole management of his department, would have, and ought to have, the appointment of every one of his subordinates; and the Secretary of the Treasury would cease to exercise that undivided patronage now so deservedly execrated, on which Ministers rely rather than on an efficient performance of their duties, to secure the votes of the House of Commons. Each chief, too, being supreme in his own department, but strictly responsible to the House of Commons, we might expect that between the several chiefs a spirit of emulation and of competition would arise, and they would all try to give satisfaction to their great master the public, operating through the Finance Committee, by each conducting that portion of the public service entrusted to him in the most efficient and most economic manner. We should have much better public servants, but fewer of them. We want, and we must have, Ministers more alive to their responsibility before we can have the public affairs reasonably well administered; and to have such Ministers we must have Departmental Ministers, each of whom, instead of answering to the Treasury and the Crown for the money expended, shall be responsible to the House of Commons. Noble Lords and right hon. gentlemen will then have an opportunity of showing their administrative skill, and acquiring, according to their merit, the public approbation.

Such a principle implies that every head of a department responsible for the public money should be a member of the House of Commons. It would, however, by no means deprive the Peers of their fair share of the Government. The First Lord of the Treasury—considered as the Prime Minister, and having no longer any control over the funds devoted to particular departments—might be a Peer, retaining the patronage of the Church, and directing the exertions of the heads of all the departments to one common end. When he is deprived of the power of bribing the Commons, the necessity for his sitting amongst them would cease. The Lord Chancellor would necessarily be a Peer. The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Lord President of the Council, and even the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who ought not to have much of our money to spend, might be Peers. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Minister of War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Home Secretary, the President of the Board of Trade, the Foreign Secretary, every great officer who has to propose an estimate and to disburse the public money, should be a member of the House of Commons, and strictly answerable to the Commons and the people for every shilling of the public revenue of which he sanctioned the expenditure.

It cannot be asserted that this or any such scheme would put an end to the maladministration of which the public justly complain. All laws, it must be remembered, depend for their efficacy on the spirit and patriotism of the people; and a self-denying ordinance on their part, as has been said, is necessary to give effect to any scheme of reform. It is, however, evident that the real power of the State has passed from the oligarchy to the whole people; that it is their money which is mispent and their power which is misemployed; that they suffer and are thus made responsible for the wrong. They, therefore, must apply the remedy; and we believe that only from carrying out with vigour the great Democratic principle in all its integrity, of the Commons controlling the expenditure, can our popular Government be saved from discredit and shame. Any reform which does not begin by placing the Ministers more under the House of Commons and more under the public—which is confined to subordinates and clerks, and expects to procure efficient service by scholastic examinations—will be nugatory, and will cheat the public with hopes never to be realised.

To have the right man in the right place we must have good Ministers; for, though the public may occasionally designate some individual as suitable to some specific office, it is not practicable nor desirable for the public to watch over, still less to make, every appointment. This implies an unseemly interference between the public and individuals very often in an humble sphere. The public should confine itself mainly to securing a good House of Commons and efficient and responsible Ministers, by some such scheme as the one we propose, and must trust to them to select proper persons for all the subordinate offices. Any reform, however, which leaves the Ministers to determine what they shall undertake, and how much money they shall spend, will be a mere mockery. It is quite consistent with the national manners, and with the general principles on which all the business of private life is successfully conducted, to consider the Government as a bargain to which the Ministers and all their subordinates are one party, and the public, represented by the Commons, are the other. As long as one party to the bargain decides both what he shall do, and how much money the other party shall give him, the bargain is essentially unfair and unsatisfactory, and the business never will be honestly done. Our suggestion goes, therefore, to make the public, through the House of Commons, and through a permanent Finance Committee, effectively a party, always active and watchful, which it is not now, to this great bargain. By means of controlling the estimates for all work it would have something to say both as to what should be done, as well as what money the people should pay.



TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE meeting this day of the Royal Corporation of the Literary Fund is the first that has been held for legislative purposes in the broad daylight of public opinion, and therefore the first that has been removed from the Bloomsbury-square influence—so detrimental to the interests of the Society. The meeting is one at which it especially behoves all authors who are members of the Corporation to be present; nay, it is one at which it is incumbent on all well-wishers to the real welfare of authors and of literature to attend and vote. The move for administrative reform in this snug borough of well-meaning people is made by authors in favour of authors—by authors (nor let this be forgotten) who are liberal contributors to the funds of the institution—by authors who are never likely to ask one penny from the funds for themselves. We cannot but regard the upshot of this gathering as one in every way important to the advancement of letters. Successful authors were never in a better position than now; but there are many unsuccessful but most meritorious authors (unblameable in every relation of life) who are unwilling to seek contribution from a society that is managed as the Royal Literary Fund is at present managed. The meeting of this day is to determine the way in which thirty thousand pounds in the Funds, two hundred pounds a year in land, a large annual subscription, and a large public sympathy, can be best administered. These are more than Town and Table Talk subjects on Literature and Art.

An old friend of the late Mr. Lockhart reminds us that Mr. L. enumerated two Sir Henry Ellises in his list of friends; and that one Sir Henry Ellis—though not he of the Museum, and of Letters Illustrative of English History; but one less known in letters, though a Privy Councillor—is a contributor, with many others, to the Lockhart Monument. The *Athenaeum* is therefore right in including "the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ellis" among the contributors to the Lockhart Monument, though not in giving such undue prominence to his name when copying, under pretence of correcting, a paragraph from this paper. We will add, while on this subject, that the friends of Mr. Lockhart north of the river Tweed are not altogether satisfied with the exclusive nature of the subscription.

The week has given birth—though not as yet printed publicity—to an anecdote connected with letters and the examination of clerks for the Civil Service. The *Times* has been referring to some slips committed by candidates under examination for the public service, and it was in connection with the *Times* examples that the anecdote we refer to reached our own ears. One of the subjects, very properly, of examination is writing from dictation as a test of orthography and of something more. A wretched candidate wrote measure and pleasure in every instance without the letter *a*, on which one examiner remarked to the other, "This candidate in his spelling gives us neither full measure or full pleasure." We relate what we heard, and while we attest to the accuracy of the remark we will leave our readers to decide on its brilliancy.

One of the best printing presses in England has just put forth its last work—we allude to the Shakspeare press of Bulmer and Nicol, to which we are indebted for that magnificent edition of our great poet edited by Stevens, and known as *Boydell's Shakspeare*. The last production is before us while we write. It is in verse, and entitled "A Fragment; a State Bedchamber in the Castle of Pau. Napoleon III. asleep; the Shade of Henry IV. appears and speaks." The imprint will be read with interest:—

Written and printed by William Nicol,  
Shakspeare Press,  
October, 1854.

This, the last issue from the above Press, affords a specimen of the page and type (cut by William Martin) of the great edition of Shakspeare's Dramatic Works, edited by George Stevens, and projected and published by John and Josiah Boydell and George Nicol, for the printing of which the office was established, under the management of William Bulmer, who successfully competed with Bodoni and Didot, and who now stands with them in the annals of Typography.

There is a vein of poetry throughout the "Fragment" which makes us regret that we have no room for an extract. Mr. Nicol—now, we suspect, in his eightieth year—has continued with the authors of the last and present era that intimacy which his father held with Dr. Johnson and his friends. The author of the "Fragment" from whose *now* scattered types the verses before us are printed, remembers to have seen Gibbon in Pall-mall.

Our contemporaries, in common with ourselves, have fallen into an error in attributing a clever landscape in the present Royal Academy Exhibition to the elder Linnell, and not to William Linnell, a younger son of a very favourite painter. "I have no doubt," says the elder Linnell, in a letter to ourselves, "that the mistake has arisen through my not sending any work this season to the Royal Academy." Mr. Linnell will, we are sure, pardon us in saying that the mistake has arisen from the hereditary excellences so apparent in the picture. It is not often that an eminent father has an eminent son—"like trees too closely planted (the image is in Ben Jonson), the shadow kills the growth."

Within a very narrow circle there may have been seen during the present week a complete overflow of canvas and panel, covered with the creations of ancient and modern masters. The British Institution opened on Monday last its always interesting and instructive collection of pictures of deceased artists. Messrs. Christie and Manson have had on sale the late Mr. Dennistoun's gatherings in early art; and Messrs. Foster and Son have been exhibiting and scattering, at great prices, sixty examples of our English school. The collection at the Institution added another great evidence to what Dr. Waagen calls the treasures of art in England. Messrs. Christie's distribution showed to what excess a really able man could carry his fondness for early examples of Italian schools; and the sale at Foster's evinced most remarkably that the Turner mania in England is by no means on the decline. Let us quote the prices given for the two Turner pictures. Of course they were submitted as the last lots in the sale. And how did they sell? Lot 59, "The Burning of the Houses of Parliament," exhibited in 1835, sold for 810 guineas; and Lot 60, exhibited in 1841, "The State Barges conveying the Pictures of Gian Bellini to the Church of the Redeemer," brought, for such a picture, the fabulous price of 1360 guineas. Both were bought by Mr. Wallace, descendant (of course) of that

Great patriot hero, ill-requited chief,

of whom (in Sir Robert Peel's language of the present Prime Minister) "we are all proud." What does Mr. Ruskin think of these Turners, when taken in connection with his savage criticisms on Mr. Boxall's portraits in the present Exhibition? The froth of Miss Copley's dress is of the same trifle-like character so offensively conspicuous in the Turner pictures.

A HORSE TAMER.—On the voyage to England the *Simla* experienced some heavy weather in the Bay of Biscay, in which the horses suffered severely, and some, including a charger of General Scarlett, became unmanageable. A valuable mare was so very bad that a pistol was got ready to shoot her to end her misery, when a Russian officer recommended a Cossack prisoner to be sent for, as he was a "juggler," and could, by charms, cure any malady in a horse. He was sent for, and immediately said he would cure it at once. He was closely watched, but the only thing they could observe him do was to take his sash off, and tie a knot in it three several times. However, the mare in a few minutes got on her feet and began to eat heartily, and rapidly recovered.

PENNY STAMPS.—A Parliamentary return issued this week supplies some statistics regarding the new penny receipt and draft stamps since their first issue in October, 1853. Of the penny receipt stamps there were sold in the last quarter of 1853, 21,078,585; in the first quarter of 1854, 14,636,587; in the second, 12,766,493; in the third, 13,849,135: making a total during the year of 62,320,803, at a cost of £259,670 0s. 3d. Of the penny draft stamps, there were sold in each of the above four quarters respectively—3,132,474, 1,320,673, 807,688, and 1,232,065: making a total of 6,492,900, at a cost of £27,063 15s. Of the penny receipt and draft stamps first issued in October, 1854, there were sold up to the 31st of March, 30,806,213—viz., 15,884,125 in the last quarter of 1854, and 14,922,088 in the first of 1855. The cost of this six months' issue was £128,359 4s. 5d.

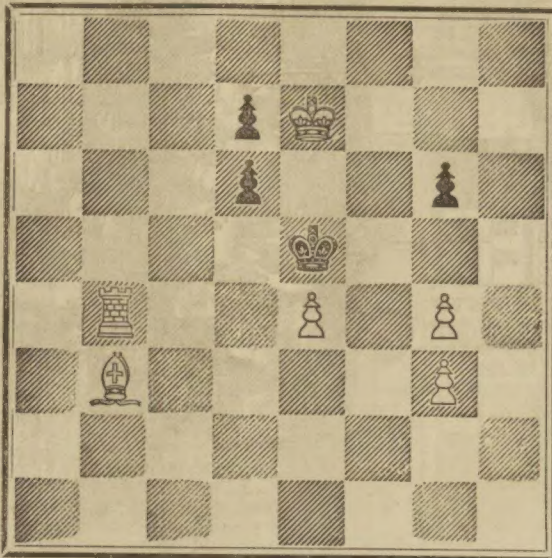
CHESS.

SAINTFIELD.—It would save us much trouble, and, what we grudge more, space, if correspondents would reflect a little before writing. There is no error in Problem 599. If White play Kt to K Kt's third, the Black King obviously goes to his K B 5th. ANDRE, Havre.—Your Solutions are, unfortunately, all failures. SINGOR A.—Such a discourse as you recommend might possibly prove of interest to many of the amateurs assembled at the Leamington meeting; but we doubt the gentleman named to deliver it will have quite enough upon his hands without so serious an addition to his labours. KING'S PAWN, Altwarp.—Drawn games are not counted in matches. "X" has not, therefore, won his wager. E. O. D., and F. B., Canandaigua.—The true Solution. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 587, by Digby, Somerset, B. B., Felix, J. A. M., of Fakenham, A. D. L. Moxon, are correct. All others are wrong. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 589, by Mediana, Felix, Ernest, F. R., Norwich, J. A. M., Perseus, C. W., Sunbury, T. W. F., Charlemagne, J. P. W., Mox, F. R. S., D. P. M., O. F., Devon, are correct. All others are wrong. \* \* \* Press of other matter obliges us to defer the answers to many Chess Correspondents until next week.

PROBLEM No. 591.

By E. B. C., of New Jersey, U. S.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

NORTHERN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION. PROGRAMME OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF 1855, TO BE HELD AT LEAMINGTON ON THE 26TH, 27TH, AND 28TH OF JUNE.

President—The Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton. Vice-Presidents—Sir John Blunden, Bart.; Sir George Stephen, Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., M.P.; W. J. Evelyn, Esq., M.P.; Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Admiral Bigland, T. C. Morton, Esq.; C. Fox, Esq.; H. T. Buckle, Esq.

The meeting for the present year will be held in the Public-hall at Leamington, Warwickshire, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of June, and the committee chosen to conduct the arrangements have exerted themselves unremittingly, and they trust effectively, to render the assemblage of 1855 not only attractive and interesting to the members and supporters of the Association, but of permanent service to the cause of Chess. In pursuance of these objects, they have, in the first place, issued invitations to many of the most distinguished players both in this country and abroad. These invitations have been responded to in a manner highly flattering and satisfactory. Some of the most eminent of our own amateurs have pledged themselves to attend and take part in the contest; and among the foreign celebrities upon whose presence the committee confidently calculate may be mentioned MM. St. Amant, De Riviere, Lowenthal, Falkbeer, and Tassinari.

In the second place, the committee have been at considerable pains to arrange a series of consultation matches among the more prominent of the provincial Chess Societies, and they are gratified in being enabled to announce the following as determined upon, and the terms of play settled:—Consultation Matches: Oxford v. Manchester, Cambridge v. Cheltenham, Birmingham and Edgbaston v. Leamington, Birmingham v. Worcester, Kidderminster v. Nottingham, Coventry v. Northampton. In addition to these contests between rival clubs, they are endeavouring to negotiate other matches of the same description, in which the clubs of Liverpool, Leeds, Hull, Brighton, &c., &c., are expected to take part.

In the third place, they have for some time been occupied in carrying out arrangements for a Match by Electric Telegraph, to be played between four or five of the best players of Scotland, to be stationed at Edinburgh, and an equal number of English amateurs, of the same force, at Leamington. The obstacles in the way of this very novel *partie* are not entirely surmounted, but they are not invincible, and the committee confidently hope to succeed in their object.

In the fourth place, the committee have completed arrangements for a Grand Consultation Match, in which their foreign visitors, MM. St. Amant, Falkbeer, Lowenthal, and De Riviere, and Mr. Wyvill, Captain Kennedy, and Mr. Staunton, and they hope Mr. Buckle, will take part.

The committee are further anxious to promote a Ladies' Tournament, and have appointed a handsome prize for competition. They are gratified in being able to announce that four ladies have already entered the field, and others are expected to join in this interesting contest. The gallery of the hall will be set apart exclusively for lady combatants.

To add to the attractiveness of the various matches, the committee have ventured on the experiment of raising a limited subscription among the immediate friends of the Leamington Club, for the purchase of prizes to be presented to the victors in each match; and the success attending this experiment, together with the funds arising from an unprecedented increase of new members, already numbering nearly 200, has been such, that they have been enabled not only to add to the number and value of these prizes, but to procure translations of the excellent treatises on the "Laws of Chess," by Messrs. Von Jaenisch and Von Heydebrand der Laza; an epitome of which, embodying the opinions of these gentlemen and of their colleague Mr. Staunton on this interesting subject, will be read to the Association on Thursday, the 28th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and form a subject, it is hoped, of general discussion.

The meeting will open and the play begin, on each day, at 10.30 in the morning. Finally, the committee, mindful of the importance, in meetings of this description, of securing to visitors due accommodation and refreshment at reasonable charges, have taken upon themselves to make arrangements with the proprietor of the chief hotel, the "Regent," to supply everything that may be required, apartments included, upon terms which are strictly moderate. A tariff of charges will be exhibited in the hall of meeting.

For the greater convenience of non-residents, a luncheon will be prepared each day at one o'clock in the public hall, and on Tuesday the 26th, and Wednesday the 27th, a table d'hôte will be provided at the Regent Hotel, at half-past six.

Upon the termination of the play on Thursday the 28th a dinner will take place at the same hotel, at seven o'clock, the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton in the chair. (Signed) WILSON BIGLAND, H. STAUNTON, G. M. GOWAN, W. S. TEMPLE. June, 1855.

THE CLOSE OF OLD SMITHFIELD.

ON Monday, the 11th of June, the last market (a more than usually crowded one) was held on this memorable site, which for many centuries has been so well known as the scene of historical events, and a place of bustling commerce.

Wishing to see the last of this ancient institution, we progressed at midday to the spot, and found the place occupied by hundreds of sheep and oxen. To the uninitiated, mysterious processes seemed going on, and scores of animals and hundreds of pounds of sterling currency changed hands hourly. Men learned in the qualities of meat were seemingly mesmerising the devoted beasts, most of which bore the handling with innocent patience. We have never been able to get accustomed to old Smithfield; and, notwithstanding the unfitness of the position and space for its purposes, it has never failed in interest. The immense area was bustling with life. Looking from the quarter nearest to Snow-hill towards Long-lane, almost as far as the eye could reach, it was dotted with blue coats and grey, nicely yet not too strongly relieved by the brownish red of the cattle—the colour, in fact, very like one of the cold-coloured pictures of Teniers. The scarlet coat of the postman, hurrying through the crowd, was too powerful even for the rich deep red of the oxen to harmonise with. Wandering in a dreamy manner from pen to pen, the lowing and bleating might have taken us in memory to green pastures, but for the strange and strong odours of the drovers, and the peculiar bark of the vulture-headed sheep-dogs. The mind became confused with calculations as to how many millions' worth of human food had here been sold? How many pounds of good English roast beef at Christmas time in the days of "good Queen Bess"? How much in those of Queen Victoria? What in the interval between, and what since? How many noble men, and even women, have perished not far distant from the

Priory Gate? How many witches and others? Whose ashes were they which we saw turned up a few years since on the ancient place of execution? Tournaments—\* \* \* \* "Take care of your pockets, Sir!" whispered to us by a policeman, together with sundry hustles we have had from both animals and passengers, served to bring us back to everyday life.

Although the Market was comparatively emptied, the scene of confusion would have been to a stranger overwhelming. Hacks and other carriages were stopped. "Why did you back, Jack? You'll be run over if you do not get out of that! Mind yourself! Whoop! whoop!" Dogs yelped and ran over the backs of flocks of sheep. One of the most unpleasant sounds which helped to make the Babel-like confusion was the sharp knocking on the tender part, the horns of the oxen. "Why, Mr. Drover, do you strike the animals so sharply when it seems so unnecessary; why prick them so savagely in the tender parts near the eye; why twist their tails? That poor animal has stood there tied to the stake without food or water and not allowed to lie down since one o'clock this morning; it is now two in the afternoon?" "Mind yourself, mister. Heup; heup!" and off goes Mr. Drover, more savagely than ever bent upon his business.

The old women who sell substantial leather and other purses—the vendors of periwinkles, whelks, and such like dainties—who have, from times immemorial, pitched in old Smithfield, wondered if they would be allowed in the new one. The shopkeepers, with somewhat solemn faces, popped out in front, and conversed gloomily together—a great deal of hand-shaking went on between them and well-known customers. As the market began to clear, very small boys—and some of larger growth, of the Whitechapel cut—began to disport themselves in the empty pens; Sergeant A., from a well-chosen position, kept a watchful eye over the ground—notwithstanding, a great deal of pitch-and-toss was going on.

Three o'clock.—Still many animals left—some of Pharaoh's lean kind—and long legged, razor-backed sheep, so thin as almost to be transparent, and which a butcher from the eastern parts pronounced to be "rum uns."

Great and beneficial as will be the change effected by the removal of Old Smithfield market—as the time came for the ringing of the last bell—we felt a sort of indescribable regret, something like that occasioned by the necessity which causes us in its old age to change our hack horse for a young one, or of adopting the swift, strong, and wonderful locomotive for the pleasant and sociable stage-coach. This feeling, in different degrees, seemed to be shared by all, but generally in a somewhat jolly manner. The countenances of the drovers had, by numerous potatoes, become more like the animals who were beside them.

"The last day of the Old Market!" was repeated on all sides; some obstinate individuals, however, persisted that it was not the last, and bet half a sovereign to that effect.

"Good by, old man! I shan't see you any more in the Old Market—come, old fellow!" and friends rushed into the Rose and other neighbouring hostleries.

A quarter-past three.—The last bell of Old Smithfield-market was rung. Soon after the stock on hand slowly moved off, the sweepers began to clean the ground, the six or seven banking-houses were closed, and this immense space was left in as much silence as such a place can be in this great and populous city. This, which has been a Fair and Market for more than 800 years, was closed without any ceremony—a printed order from the Home Secretary, stuck amongst the notices of dead bodies found, &c., on the door of the police-station, was all that we saw of an official character.

Leaning on our staff, and pondering over these matters, a voice said, "What is to be done with Smithfield?" This question we repeat; and considering the form and meaning of the charter which granted this ground to the Corporation, it must only be for such a purpose as will be evidently beneficial to the metropolis at large that a single building should be allowed to be here placed. Dwellings are, however, wanted for those who have been driven from Clerkenwell, &c., by the demolition of habitations of a wretched nature, but which were suitable in rent to their means. Dwellings are wanted suitable for the families of porters, warehousemen, &c., employed in the City—for married clerks, &c., with an income of £100 a year. We want more baths and washhouses, schools, and similar establishments. Here is an area which, if wisely occupied, may not only be made profitable to the Corporation and to the surrounding neighbourhood, but also to the community at large.

We strongly ask those in whom the power rests to consider carefully—WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH SMITHFIELD?

THE LAST DAY—SMITHFIELD.

BADGE No. 79 loq.  
Don't speak to me, Nat—I can't bear it! I'm fifty-four year old come to-morrow;  
And of course, in my time, in this valley of tears, I've had my 'lowance of sorrow.  
I've buried three wives, but that's nothink—I mean nothink at all in comparasin—  
To the high-pressure-burster-of-biler-like feelings that now is my bosom a harrassin'.  
To think that old Smiffield's done up! that the days of its glory is over!  
As Miss Carrolwell sings at the consart, in her beautiful song, "The Disconsolate Drover."  
Why doesn't I like the new market! Why, Nat, bless my heart, can you ask it?  
Warn't I born here, in Smiffield?—or, at least, what's as good, I was left in a basket.  
Warn't the happiest days of my life spent in John-street and Long-lane a goading  
The bullocks as would lag behind, and make themselves so incommoding;  
Or else hunting young pigs up the courts, which there is not a doubt had misled 'em,  
Being much dirtier than the pigsties where their country sow-mothers had bred 'em;  
Or twisting calves' tails to make 'em go straight, being a sort of boy at the weal a steering—  
(Now I dont mean that for a joke, Mister Nat, so let's have none of your jeering);  
Or else "prodding" the sheep which had come up to town for the first time that season,  
And whose wits had gone wool-gatherin', though I don't think sheep is actuawed by reason,  
'Cos they will run a-muck. Let 'em see a cart, cab, or coal-waggon, and under they scrambles,  
As though they wanted sudden death and a inques', and not a slaughterhouse and the shambles.  
I knew how 'twould be when they was about to do away with the fair of old Bartlemee,  
And I says to a medical stud (as stands early purl) "Bartlemee's woted vulgar, so after that nothink'll startle me."  
"Well," says he, "that's a blister; and was I a man in your highly respectable station  
I'd do what Wat Tyler did years ago here in Smiffield—pitch into the Lord Mayor and Corporation.  
Why," says he, "they've done horrid things here afore—burat heretics when con—trary!"  
"Heretics," says I, "what was they?" "O," says he, "a breed that went out with Queen Mary."  
"But what was that to bursting up Bartlemey Fa'r? It's rally past bearin'!  
They'll move Smiffield Market next, and we shall lose the true art of swearing."  
And they've done it! The last market-day is to-morrow, and I can't speak for exasperation.  
But mark my words, Nat—we may take Sebastopol, but we've lost Smiffield, and it's up with the British nation!  
I'm a "down pin," Nat—Yes I am! When I croak will you go to the Ram Inn and ask Mr. Farey,  
If he'll let you nail up my badge in the tap-room, and find room for me in his arey?  
I think I might rest there, but if my ghost should walk it shall ask his pardon.  
But I've heard—THE WEDGETARIANS HAS BOUGHT SMIFFIELD AND INTENDS TO CONWERT IT INTO A KITCHEN GARDEN.





THE LAST DAY OF OLD SMITHFIELD MARKET.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

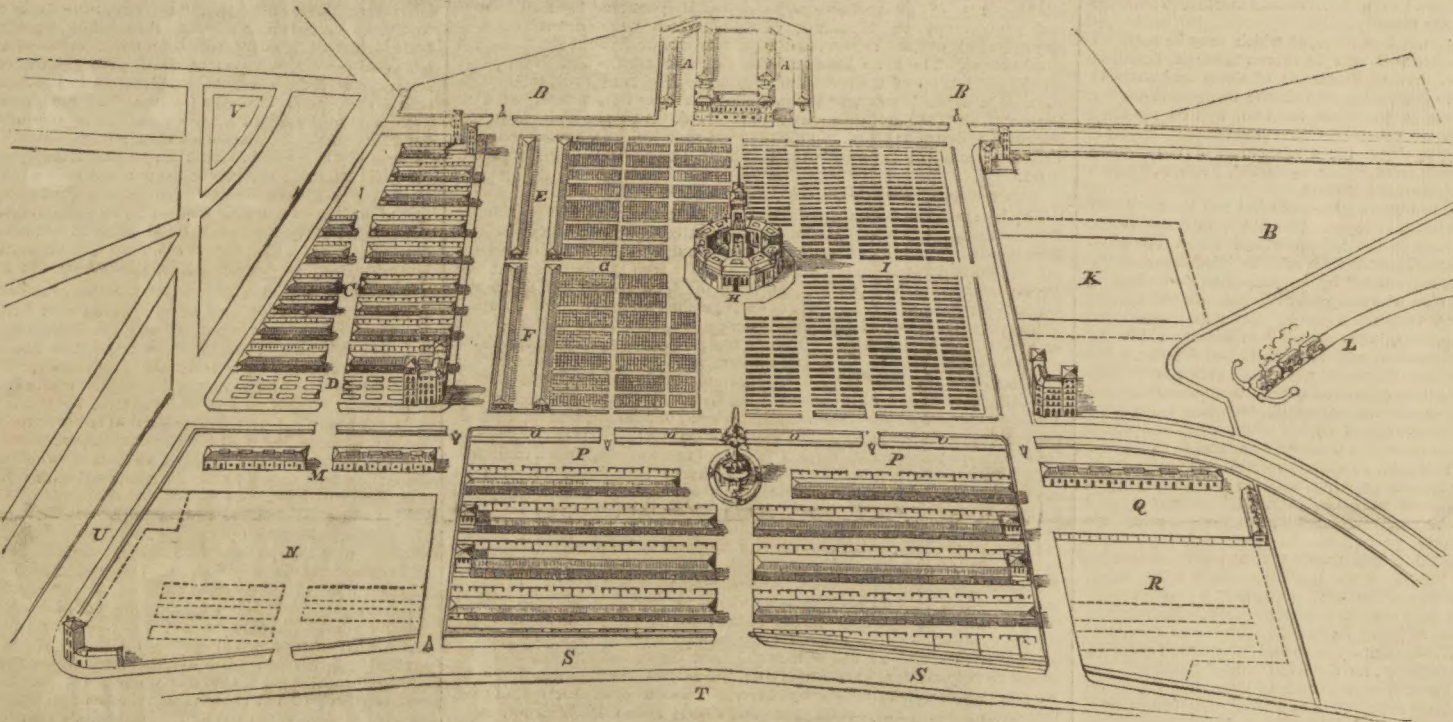


THE NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET, COPENHAGEN-FIELDS.



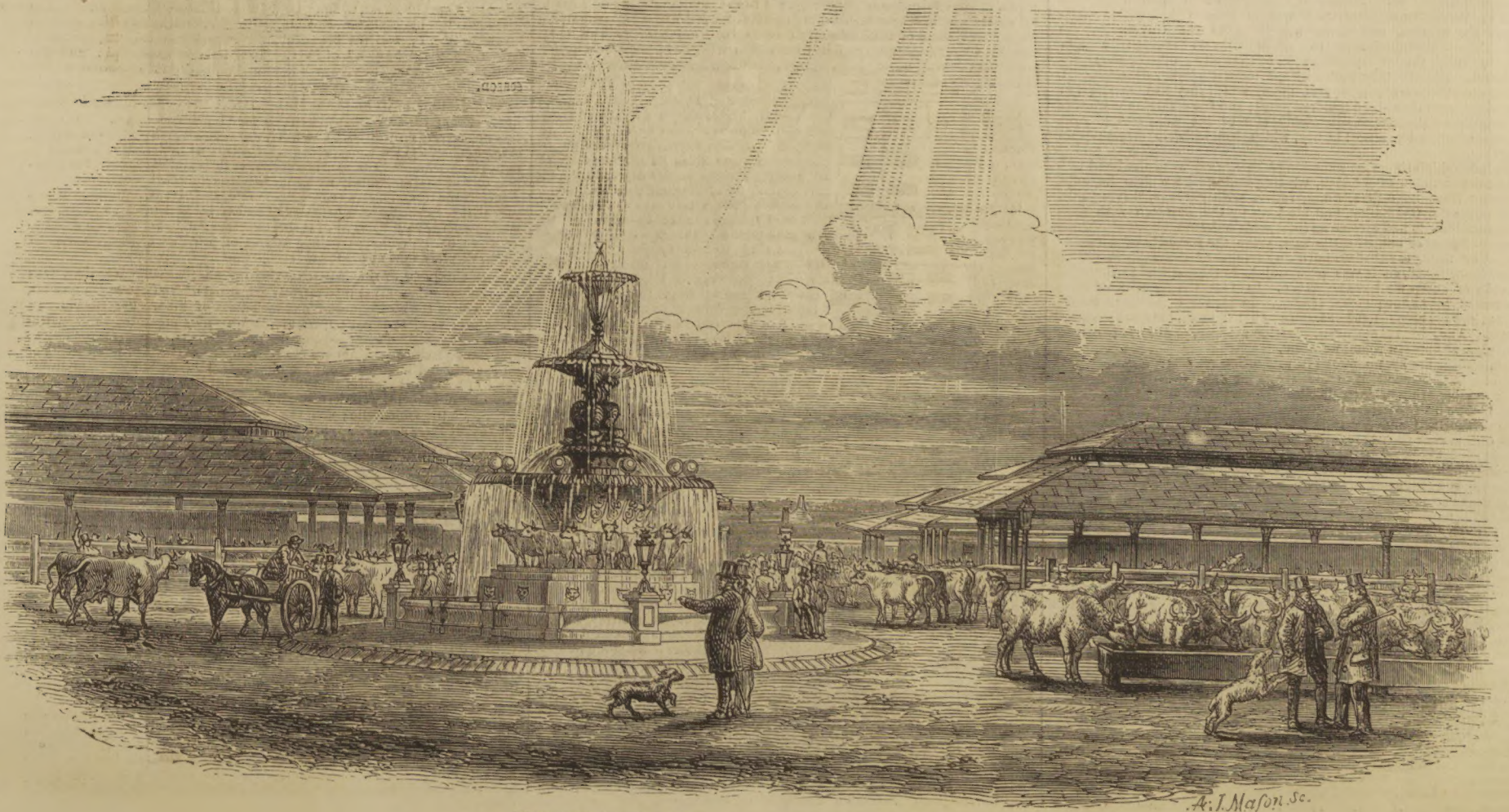
THE MARKET-BANKS, PENS FOR CATTLE AND SHEEP, SHEDS FOR CALVES, PIGS, ETC.

- A A—Sheds for Butchers Carts.
- B B—Future Lairage.
- C—Lairage for Sheep.
- D—Abreuvoirs for Sheep.
- E—Sheds for Calves.
- F—Ditto for Pigs.
- G—Pens for 39,340 Sheep.
- H—Market Banks (12).
- I—Pens for Bullocks.
- K—Reserved Site for Hide Market.
- L—Great Northern Railway.
- M—Private Slaughter-houses.



- N—For future Slaughter-houses.
- O O O—Abreuvoirs for Bullocks.
- P P—Lairage for Bullocks.
- Q—Public Slaughter-houses.
- R—Space for future Slaughter-houses.
- S S—Proposed Road from Maiden-lane to the Caledonian-road.
- T—Proposed Building-frontages.
- U—Maiden-lane.
- V—New River Reservoir.

GROUND-PLAN OF THE NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.



MARKET-FOUNTAIN, WATER-TANKS, LAIRAGE FOR BULLOCKS, ETC.

A. I. Mason. Sc.



THE METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

THE New Market, which will, for the future, take the place and rank of ancient Smithfield, is situated in Copenhagen-fields—fields no longer, except brick-fields—on the summit of the hill overlooking Camden-town, east of the Brecknock-road, and subject to the Brecknock turnpike—a very few years ago a truly rural situation; but at present surrounded by a plentiful crop of streets, in a more or less advanced stage of progress.

The Market, or rather the whole space laid out by the City authorities, consists of a quadrangle of about thirty acres, rendered accessible by two broad cross-roads, and effectually protected from the intrusion of persons or animals not connected with the trade by four substantial walls. It will be remembered that Smithfield contains little more than six acres; and that limited space includes one principal thoroughfare to the Barbican, and many minor streets.

The bricks used in the construction of the New Market have been mostly supplied by Messrs. Wood and Son, from their works at Portway, near Olbury; they are the Staffordshire blue bricks, made entirely by machinery; and upwards of three millions have been employed in this great metropolitan improvement.

The thirty acres of the New Market include not only separate sections for the sale of cattle, sheep, calves, and pigs, but vast rows of sheds for the lairage of those animals, a series of slaughter-houses, a dead-meat market, a hide and skin market, a house for bankers, and many other accommodations for the trades interested in the meat supply of London, which will thus be all conveniently concentrated in one space, easily accessible from the chief railway stations.

The cattle market (with upwards of 13,000 feet of rail, to which about 6000 beasts can be tied comfortably) and 1800 pens (in which 35,000 sheep can be penned) are finished, as well as a considerable extent of sheds for lairage, and two spacious slaughter-houses, arranged on a very good plan. A complete system of drainage and sewerage has been executed, which will be assisted by a supply of water ample for all purposes.

The London and North-Western Railway Company is preparing to erect a cattle station on a spare close adjoining the Market; the Great Northern will follow the same example; and the City Junction Lines, uniting at Bow, will enable the Eastern Counties—the greatest cattle line of all—to do the same. When these arrangements are complete, the live stock arriving on Saturday from distant counties will be able to rest and feed in the lairage without disturbance until market-day, instead of being herded in confined town yards, or goaded into market from suburban pastures on the morning of the sale.

Of these lairages, one for horned cattle includes eight acres, divided into yards with five sheds, supported on iron pillars, with troughs with a constant supply of fresh water, and will accommodate 3000 head—or more than the supply of an ordinary market-day; while six acres, also supplied with sheds and water-troughs, will accommodate 8000 sheep.

Two hotels, the Queen's Arms and the City Arms, and several public-houses within the Market, beside a number flanking the communicating roads, already afford the refreshment which will be required by hungry graziers and thirsty drovers, from four a.m. to five p.m.

The total cost of the Market and its adjuncts has been stated at £300,000, but we should think that it must be more, as the contract for paving fourteen acres was taken at sixty thousand pounds.

There will be ample room to receive and advantageously display 30,000 sheep and 5000 head of cattle, the largest number ever sent to a Christmas market, and enable all the graziers, head drovers, carcase and retail butchers, and others whose business lies in the live-meat market, to transact their varied business in an orderly manner.

Live stock sold and not slaughtered on the spot which may be required for the south side of the Thames will still be driven through London; but the abominable nuisance of driving thousands of sheep and bullocks through the heart of the City to Smithfield, and all the injury and cruelty inflicted in order to pack three in the space for two, will be rendered unnecessary, if not impossible.

The accompanying Ground-plan shows the arrangement of the Market as it will appear when completed; from details by Mr. F. Fenton, by permission of Mr. Bunning, architect of the Market.

The transfer from Smithfield to Copenhagen-fields has not been effected without a long and stoutly-contested struggle. In 1818 a bill was introduced into the House of Commons by the Aldermen and Court of Common Council for removing Smithfield to the then suburbs. Had it passed, the Market would have been again surrounded by houses. But so violent an opposition was raised by the parties who had property round Smithfield, and the carcase and other butchers, that the measure was withdrawn. In 1828 a Committee of the House of Commons heard evidence on the insufficient extent of Smithfield-market, and the cruelty of drovers. At this time the Market was only three acres and a half in extent, and much blocked up by butchers' carts. Vested interests were too strong for the removers; but the Market was somewhat enlarged, butchers' carts were ordered to be excluded, and drovers and their sticks were put under certain regulations. In 1848 a Committee was again appointed to investigate the state and abuses of Smithfield. In the intermediate twenty years several changes of great importance, in addition to the increase of population, had taken place. Steam-boats and railroads had brought oxen and sheep from regions which were quite beyond the influence of London prices, as long as the high road was the only way to London. Ten days' travel were reduced to twelve hours, and a bullock fed fat in the Lothians could meet black-faced sheep from Aberdeenshire, neither having paused to feed on grass on their way. Our ports had been opened to foreign cattle. The attempt to establish a competing market at Islington had failed, after an enormous expenditure in building and Parliamentary contests. Smithfield enlarged to six acres, was obviously insufficient for the live stock of London.

The decided Report of the Committee in favour of removing the cattle market from Smithfield not being sufficient to overcome City influence, a Commission was appointed to make further inquiry, and, on the strength of the confirmatory report of the Commission, a bill was introduced, and passed through both Houses of Parliament in spite of City resistance, by which Smithfield-market was to be abolished within three years and six months, and power was given to the Government to appoint three Commissioners to establish and manage a new market in case the Corporation of the city of London declined to act. But the City authorities, after a little coy consideration, decided to accept the transplanted authority which they had exercised in Smithfield for more than three hundred years; and the result is the work of which we give an Illustration—decidedly one of the most creditable, in design, execution, and practical utility, which has hitherto originated in the City.

It was indeed high time that something like system was introduced into the live-stock market of London, where packing sheep into haylofts, slaughtering them in cellars, filling sewers with garbage, driving mad bullocks down the Old Bailey, and blocking up the Barbican with foot-sore, worn-out beasts had become an intolerable nuisance.

The mere figures of annual cattle sales prove the necessity of a radical change. The first year that we have any return of the sales in Smithfield—or Smoothfield, as it was once called—is 1532, when 31,200 oxen were sold; of sheep we have no return. In 1731 the number of oxen had increased to 88,300; sheep, 480,000. In 1828 the numbers stood: oxen, 161,600; sheep, 1,438,000. In 1847: oxen, 213,500; sheep, 1,527,000. And, in 1853: oxen, 294,500; sheep, 1,500,000; calves, 36,700; pigs, 29,500—in round numbers.

These numbers are by no means in proportion with the increase of the population; but, in addition to the live stock sold in Smithfield, a considerable number are consigned direct to butchers and slaughtered in the suburbs, besides a trade in dead meat which has sprung up since steam-boats from Scotland and railroads from various parts of England have afforded easy transit for whole carcases and prime joints. 36,000 tons of dead meat are brought by railways, and nearly 1000 tons by steam-boats. The increase of the London dead-meat market may be judged from the facts, that forty years ago there were but 20 salesmen in Newgate-market, and that now there are 200.

Since the extension of railroads to our manufacturing districts it commonly happen in the height of the London season that the prime joints are retained for metropolitan consumption, and the cheaper parts sent off to the iron and clothing districts. Tons of saddles of mutton are sent by rail to supply the demand of the London chop-houses. The author of the amusing article on the "Commissariat of London," which appeared lately in the *Quarterly Review*, calculates that the meat consumed in London would make, if ranged each in its class ten abreast—the oxen, a procession 72 miles long; the sheep, 121 miles long; the calves, 7½ miles; and the swine, 9 miles. Of these, speaking in round numbers—

	Oxen.	Sheep.
The Eastern Counties Railway brings	81,000	270,000
London and North-Western	70,000	240,000
Great Northern	15,000	120,000
Great Western	6,800	104,000
South-Western	4,000	100,000
South-Eastern	800	58,000
South Coast and Brighton	800	13,600
By steam-packet, from North of England and Scotland	14,000	11,000
Imported from the Continent	55,000	229,000
Driven by road	69,000	460,000

It will be seen from these figures that the Eastern Counties line—which after traversing the rich feeding counties of Essex, Cambridge, and Norfolk, at Peterborough, affords the readiest way to Smithfield for Lincolnshire and the north—stands at the top of the list. But this pre-eminence will probably be shortly disputed by the Great Northern. All the railways on the north side of the Thames will have cattle stations at the Copenhagen-market, except the Great Western. The South-Western, if needful, can communicate by the North London Junction.

The importation of foreign live stock, which was very insignificant for several years after Sir Robert Peel's tariff removed the prohibitive duty, is assuming considerable importance. The greatest export (40,500 oxen, and 172,000 sheep) is from the Dutch ports at present, which, probably, include many head from the Rhine. The completion of the railroad system of Denmark and Holstein will tend to increase the live-stock exports of that country; but a very considerable number will find their way by the North of Europe Steam Navigation and Grimsby to the Midland manufacturing districts without touching London. With few exceptions the foreign cattle are very coarse, and bad feeders; but the steady demand for the English market is leading to great improvement, by the introduction of male animals of our best breeds.

Railroads, again, have had an important effect on the calf and lamb trade, as those animals could not travel by road. The consumption of lamb has, it is supposed, increased tenfold in the last century; but as lambs are named with sheep, there are no means of obtaining accurate returns.

The consumption of London, to a certain degree, affords a gauge of the increased meat consumption of other districts. The percentage of increase per head of population has been much greater in the country than in London. London has always been a great meat-devourer; but in the country thousands of head of stock formerly sent to the London market are now consumed at home.

Agricultural improvement and successful breeding have enabled the supply to keep pace with the demand without any serious enhancement of price. The quantity of beef has been multiplied by the art of breeding, which sends beasts to market at three years which were, before Bakewell's, and Collings', and Tompkins' time, only ripe at six years old. We may calculate the increase of weight by comparing the Short-horn or Hereford and their crosses with the Highland cattle as to gross weight, and as to percentage of good meat over offal. The Short-horn and Hereford will weigh gross 1000 lb.; a Highlander about 560 lb. The latter will have 44 per cent of offal—the former only 37 per cent. Now, at the present day the Highland Kyloe is an improved beast, and it is fair to presume that 100 years ago the majority of the cattle slaughtered weighed less than 500 lb.—as that is the average weight of grass-fed Australian cattle of the best breeds.

At present the herd is sent to market fat every two years, which a hundred years ago was only sent every four or six years, and the flock which was fed and sold once in three years is now sold fat every fourteen months. Mutton has been increased in weight on an average at least 25 per cent; while early maturity has been also obtained. But early maturity would have been useless if we had continued dependent on grass for fattening our stock, since grass grows only in the summer. Root crops, in the shape of turnips in their varieties, carrots, mangold-wurtzel, and green crops, like rape and lucerne, were introduced to aid the grass crops, and feed stock fat in winter, spring, summer, and autumn. To help them out commerce gave us oil-cake and linseed, and gunns to stimulate our root crops. Finally, and most important of all, the art of under-drainage rendered it possible to feed sheep and grow crops on thousands of acres which were once strong wet clay. But all our art, science, and ingenuity can only multiply, it cannot excel nature. The Short-horn and the Leicester are the beef and mutton for the million; but the indigenous Kyloe, or Highland Scot, are the favourites with the West-end butchers, and can only be competed with by the North Devons, another ancient pure breed. And the Southdown, an improved indigenous breed, can claim great superiority in flavour over the Leicester varieties; but none over mountain sheep, Welsh or Dartmoor, if fat.

THE INAUGURATION.

The inauguration took place on Wednesday, under the most auspicious circumstances. His Royal Highness Prince Albert—who is known to take the deepest interest in agricultural matters, and who is himself one of our most successful cattle-breeders, having recently won the first prize at the Paris Exhibition—presided, supported by the Lord Mayor and the whole of the Corporation, a large circle of distinguished personages, and numbers of provincial mayors in their official robes. A spacious marquee had been erected by Mr. Benjamin Edgington on one side of the market, capable of accommodating 1700 persons, and the decorative skill of Mr. Fenton had been called in to supply it with appropriate decorations. Amongst them were the medallions which decorated the Guildhall on the occasion of the Emperor's visit, and in addition fanciful designs of ploughs, sickles, scythes, and other agricultural implements. The armorial bearings of the great grazing counties were prominently displayed, as also those of the foreign countries from which of late years we have, thanks to Free-trade, drawn such abundant supplies of cattle; and within the tent, the various supporting poles were decorated with trophies, in which the union-jack and the friendly tricolor were tastefully intermingled. Music was provided by the band of the Calegonian and Chelsea Asylums and Foundling Hospital, and the performance of the juvenile artists was highly creditable both to themselves and to their teachers. Messrs. Staples, of the Albion, furnished the long tables with a substantial and elegant repast, which was partaken of by considerably upwards of 1000 visitors.

The Common Council arrived early in an imposing cortège of forty-seven carriages, and at one o'clock the Lord Mayor and Corporation proceeded to the principal entrance of the Market, to receive H.R.H. Prince Albert, who was attended by several persons of distinction, and a numerous suite. They then proceeded slowly round the market, amid the cheers of the vast concourse of well-dressed persons that filled the area. Having inspected the arrangements, as minutely as time would permit, the whole of the distinguished party repaired to the pavilion, in the upper end of which a spacious estrade had been reserved, upon which was placed the magnificent chair of state recently used at the Guildhall. On arriving here his Royal Highness stood in front of the chair, and a semicircle of the civic functionaries having been formed, the Recorder proceeded to read the following address:—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

May it please your Royal Highness,—We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire, by the warmest expression of our gratitude, to testify to your Royal Highness the value which we attribute to your gracious presence on this occasion. The proceedings of this day are of deep interest and importance to the great community of the metropolis, and to the country at large. These costly and extensive works have been undertaken by the Corporation of the City of London in deference to the suggestions of the national Legislature, and under a strong sense of the responsibility accompanying the powers and means confided to them by their fellow-citizens. If the transfer of the chief metropolitan market to this new and spacious locality shall be successful, it will not only have removed all ground of complaint arising from the character of its ancient site, but will also have conferred essential benefits upon the population of this vast capital, as well as on those important branches of our national industry which are concerned in supplying with food the increasing masses of its inhabitants and the countless numbers who frequent it. In the happiness and prosperity of all classes of her Majesty's subjects your Royal Highness has always evinced the warmest and most active interest, and we know nothing more likely to secure success to this great undertaking than the sanction and encouragement afforded in its inauguration by the illustrious consort of the Queen. We, therefore, humbly rejoice in the opportunity thus given to us of welcoming your Royal Highness on this spot, and expressing our heartfelt gratitude for your Royal Highness's attendance, and of manifesting anew our affectionate and respectful attachment to the person and family of the beloved Sovereign of these realms.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert replied as follows:—

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—Accept the expression of my hearty thanks for your kind welcome, and for the gratifying assurance of your loyal and affectionate attachment to the Queen and her family.

I have been much pleased by the opportunity which your kind invitation has afforded me of seeing and admiring the great work which you this day open to the public—a work which not only deserves all admiration in itself, on account of the excellence of the arrangements and the magnificence of the design, but which will, I trust, be found eminently conducive to the comfort and health of the City of London. That its success will be commensurate with the spirit in which it has been undertaken and carried out I cannot doubt. A certain dislocation of habits and interests must inevitably attend the removal of the great City market from the site it has occupied for so many centuries, and this may possibly retard for the moment the fullest development of the undertaking. But any opposition arising from such causes will soon cease, and the farmers will doubtless soon learn to appreciate the boon thus conferred upon them by the London Corporation, in the increased facility which will be afforded to them for the transaction of their business, and the comparative security with which they will be enabled to bring up and display their valuable stock in the Great Metropolitan Cattle-market.

This reply which was beautifully delivered by his Royal Highness, elicited loud and repeated cheering. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, proceeded to the head table, which was most tastefully arranged, and abundantly decorated with natural flowers; and, grace having been said by the Rev. F. Moon, chaplain to the Lord Mayor, the company proceeded to discuss the *déjeuner*. Amongst the more distinguished visitors were—Right Hon. G. C. Lewis, Bart., M.P., the Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Viscount Monck, Viscount Duncan, the Hon. H. B. W. Brand, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Rear-Admiral Hon. M. F. Berkeley, Rear-Admiral Henry Eden, Capt. A. Milne, Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Redesdale, Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, M.P., J. Wilson, Esq., M.P.; Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P.; H. Waddington, Esq.; John Masterman, Esq., M.P.; the Solicitor-General, Hon. Frederick Byng, Robert Ellis, Esq.; the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Westminster, Earl of Macclesfield, Earl Lonsdale, Earl Yarborough, Lord Berners, Lord Portman, Lord Feversham, Lord Southampton, Lord Wenlock, the Belgian Minister, the Bavarian Minister, the Sicilian Minister, the American Minister, the Prussian Minister, the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, Bart., M.P.; R. A. Christopher, Esq., M.P.; W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.; W. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P.; Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, Bart., M.P.; Melville Portal, Esq., M.P.; Edward Ball, Esq., M.P.; T. W. Bramstone, Esq., M.P.; Sir E. Filmer, Bart., M.P.; W. Masters Smith, Esq., M.P.; Hon. P. J. L. King, M.P.; W. J. Evelyn, Esq., M.P.; W. W. E. Wynn, Esq., M.P.; Fitzstephen French, Esq., M.P.; W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., M.P.; Sir W. Clay, Bart., M.P.; C. S. Butler, Esq., M.P.; Right Hon. Sir B. Hall, Bart., M.P.; Sir John V. Shelley, Bart., M.P.; Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P.; H. J. Knyvett, Esq.; C. R. Fitzgerald, C. Erskine, Esq., Hon. A. Dillon, G. Everest, Esq., S. Redgrave, Esq., the Mayors of Southampton, Plymouth, Tiverton, Barnstaple, South Molton, Torrington, Birmingham, Norwich, Leicester, Windsor, Ipswich, Colchester, Brighton, Lewes, Salisbury, Yarmouth, Lincoln, Northampton, Cambridge, Reading, Oxford, Eye, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, &c.

The first toast was "The Health of the Queen, proposed in appropriate terms by the Lord Mayor, and which was received with the most enthusiastic cheering.

In reply his Royal Highness said:—

My Lord Mayor, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—For the very kind and flattering manner in which you have received this toast I sincerely thank you. I have had the greatest pleasure in accepting the invitation of the Lord Mayor to be present at the opening of this splendid and useful work—(Cheers)—and I beg to assure his Lordship that the oftener he invites me to the inauguration of similar undertakings the better I shall be pleased (Continued cheering and laughter). Such enterprises can only be undertaken by public bodies, and carried out to success by public spirit (Hear, hear). I accept the present instance, therefore, as an earnest of your determination to perform the duties which your position has imposed on you, and as a proof that success will at all times follow skillful conceptions and prompt and vigorous execution (Cheers). I beg to propose "The Health of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and Prosperity to the Metropolitan Cattle-market" (Loud cheers).

His Royal Highness retired immediately after this toast; and, one or two other toasts having been disposed of, the company separated.

MUSIC.

The performances of "Il Trovatore," interrupted by the long and severe illness of Mdle. Jenny Ney, have been resumed. This opera was given on Saturday last, and repeated on Tuesday, to crowded houses both nights. The fair prima donna had regained the full possession of her vocal powers, and was received with greater enthusiasm than ever. This opera, though very unequal, certainly contains some of the finest music that Verdi has ever written; but the permanent success of the piece will be prevented by the revolting horrors of the subject, which is fitter for an Adelphi melodrama than a tragic opera. A remark somewhat similar may be applied to Mr. Henry Smart's new opera, "Berta." Its music, beautiful as it is, can never keep aloof such a mass of dulness and absurdity as its dreary libretto. In the wretched state of our musical stage no dramatic poet will now condescend to write an opera; and our English musicians, if they compose for the stage at all, must take what they can get. Not having, like their more fortunate Parisian brethren, a Scribe to write for them, they must content themselves with a Fitzball.

The Philharmonic Society's Concert, on Monday evening, was honoured by the presence of the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princesses of Hohenlohe. The Royal party were attended by a numerous and brilliant suite. The concert being "by command," the programme, of course, was accommodated to the wishes of the illustrious visitors; and hence Wagner's overture to "Tannhauser" was repeated, though it had been performed only a few weeks before. In regard to it we have only to add to what we have already said, that it was admirably executed, and more favourably received than before. The Royal visitors were evidently gratified. After its performance they sent for the composer, with whom they conversed for a considerable time. The novelty of the evening was Macfarren's overture, "Chevy Chase;" a piece which has hitherto remained unknown to the public. It is a great pity, and very unjust to our native composers, that works of such merit should be allowed to remain unknown. It is a piece of musical painting, on the subject of the fine old Border ballad on the "waulf hunting," where the best blood of the English and Scottish chivalry was spilled in feudal strife. The way in which Mr. Macfarren has made use of the ancient ballad tune, working it into the heart of his subject, is most ingenious and effective. This overture received the greatest justice from the conductor of the band, and was warmly applauded. The rest of the concert consisted of well-known pieces, but of the highest order, including Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, Beethoven's eighth symphony in F; the grand scena, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," from "Oberon" sung by Madame Clara Novello with transcendent power; the air, "Di militari onori," from "Faust," sung by Signor Beletti; Cherubini's "Ave Maria," sung by Madame Novello, with Mr. Williams's fine clarinet accompaniment; and the beautiful and expressive duet, "Quel sepolcro," from the "Agnes" of Paer. The room was crowded; and the concert, taken altogether, was the most brilliant and successful of the season.

THE ENGLISH GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION terminated their series of concerts at Willis's Rooms on Monday morning last. The room was not merely crowded—it was full to overflowing, many people finding it impossible to get within the doors. It gives us the greatest pleasure to notice the gradual and now splendid success of this excellent society, the members of which—it is scarcely necessary to tell our musical readers—are Mrs. Enderohn, Mr. and Mrs. Locket, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. H. Phillips. It is a pity that they should conclude their London performances so early, and while they are at the height of their attraction; but they are compelled to do so, we understand, by the long course of provincial engagements on which they are now about to enter.

THE CONCERT OF THE MUSICAL UNION, on Tuesday morning, was of even more than usual interest. It consisted of Mozart's sixth quartet, in C—one of the most graceful and melodious of his works; Beethoven's pianoforte trio, in B flat (Opera 97), in which, by means of three instruments, the composer has produced the grand effects of a great orchestra; and Mendelssohn's posthumous quartet, in E—a fragment, consisting of an andante and a scherzo, found unfinished at his death, and containing some of his most beautiful thoughts. The performers (or executants, as Mr. Ella calls them) were Ernst and Cooper, first and second violin; Hill, tenor; Piatti, violoncello; and Charles Hallé, pianoforte. As is always the case at these concerts, Willis's great room was crowded to the doors.

HERR KUHE and MADAME BASSANO gave their annual concert on Monday morning. It was an elegant selection of vocal and instrumental music, admirably performed. Herr Kuhe is an accomplished pianist, and a good composer for his instrument; and he appeared to great advantage in both capacities in a grand fantasia on airs from the "Etoile du Nord." Madame Bassano's fine contralto voice was displayed in several well-chosen solo and concerted pieces, especially in Beethoven's "In questa tomba oscura," and Mozart's terzetto, "Le fucio un inchino." The other lady-performers were Madame Clara Novello, Madame Gassier, Mdle. Krall, Miss Stabach, and Madame Weiss. Mdle. Krall (newly arrived in England) delighted the audience by her charming performance of German songs by Mozart and Mendelssohn. Herr Reichardt obtained immense applause in an aria by Donizetti, and a German song by Molique. Reichardt stands in the first rank among the tenor singers of the day: his voice, his taste, his expression, his style, are all of the highest order. This concert attracted a great concourse of fashionable company.

THE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.—From all quarters at the north and west and the middle States, the accounts of the growing crops are full of promise. If the season should continue as favourable as it has been hitherto, a much larger aggregate of breadstuffs will be raised this year in the country at large than was ever known before. The mouths of the croakers will be stopped with abundance, and prices will come down.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*



THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—Once more the poetic drama has gained a footing on these boards, and this time we hope with better assurance of success than hitherto. Mr. John Saunders's play of "Love's Martyrdom," which was produced on Monday, is a step in the right direction. It is a poem full of beauties, which should be permitted to compensate such defects of structure as necessarily belong to a tentative drama, and ensure a hearty welcome to the experiment. We also trace marks of imitation, which should be excused on the same score. A hunchback is the hero of the piece—not a father, but a lover—and in this the character differs from Knowles's celebrated hero. The deformity of *Franklyn* is the source of doubt and jealousy to more than himself. *Margaret*, whom he passionately loves, grateful as she is for his having taught her to think, begins to suspect that, after all, she does not feel toward him as his affianced bride ought to do, and may, perhaps, cherish a lurking preference for his handsome brother, who had once professed an affection for herself. Out of these doubts arise vague apprehensions and desires, and an attempt to renew the relations of an earlier time, until, at length, the brothers are hurried into a duel. But *Franklyn* is as generous as he is irascible; and, having wounded his brother *Clarence*, gives way to his fraternal tenderness, and resigns to him the disputed maiden. Now comes the turn of *Margaret*, who, having on a sudden impulse rejected the magnanimous hunchback, begins now to reflect on her situation, and with too evident reluctance transfers her hand to *Clarence*. Gradually her state of mind clears, and she finds that she not only esteems, but profoundly loves, the deformed *Franklyn*, as the teacher of her mind, and truest interpreter of her heart. But her fate seems fixed. Meanwhile *Franklyn* has wandered into the solitudes of nature; and in the midst of a storm receives influences which convulse and purify his inner spirit—a scene improperly omitted in representation. He resolves on the noblest of sacrifices, and to be present at his rival's wedding, that *Margaret's* reputation may not suffer from his apparent displeasure. *Margaret*, too, has her martyrdom. She would not do *Franklyn* the wrong to impose so fickle a woman as herself on him, and, therefore, consents to complete the contract with *Clarence*. But other events are transpiring. The state of misrelations from the beginning of the drama has been produced by one *Freelove*, from a selfish motive; and, through his contrivance, a lady whom *Clarence* had deserted for *Margaret* is removed from the scene of the marriage. But an artist-friend of *Franklyn* discovers the fraud, and arrives in time to forbid the nuptials. By this discovery *Margaret* is released from all obligation; and, once more free, bestows her hand, "with her heart in it," on the worthy, though deformed *Franklyn*. Built on a slender basis of domestic intrigue, rather comic of its kind, this drama, in consequence of the vehement nature and passionate nobility of the deformed hero, grows into a tragic expression which furnishes scope for the finest action. *Franklyn* is a part for a first-rate performer. Both in its subtlety and its energy it challenges the power of his intellect and the strength of his physique. *Margaret*, too, is a character of great force, but also of great difficulty. The first is impaired by the irresolution of her will, and her ignorance of the state of her heart; and this dramatic weakness has to be supplied by the psychological insight of her professional representative. Miss Faucit fully entered into the character, and, in all its phases, performed with a subtlety and precision such as only genius for the demonstrative art and long practice in it can supply. The fourth act, where she discovers the state of her affection towards *Franklyn*, was a triumph, and, it may be truly said, saved the play. It was, indeed, a glorious redeeming of all previous shortcomings both on the part of the author and some of the actors, who were painfully inferior. This is partly owing to there being a great number of full-length characters in the play, which always increases the difficulty of the cast. Yet, surely, some person more efficient than Mr. Walters might have been found for *Freelove*, who not only underacted, but was unintelligible throughout; in a word, a gentleman wholly incompetent for his profession at present, and who ought not to have been permitted to imperil a new and original poem by any participation in the honours of its success. Mr. Sullivan, as the deformed hero, laboured hard, and gave a mechanical outline correct enough to a part which, in the hands of Edmund Kean, would have been instinct with life and electricity. For his diligence and good intention he shall receive full praise from us, and we trust that, by steady practice and submission to criticism, he may become an improving actor. Let him, however, above all, resist a tendency to exaggeration. Mr. Howe shone on the occasion like "a bright particular star;" and as an artist-friend of the hunchback gave an energy and a pathos to some of the situations, which went far to conciliate the audience. The new drama has been placed on the boards in regard to costume and scenery, with admirable taste; and this, with the poetic excellence that pervaded much of the dialogue, obtained the approbation of the audience. Miss Faucit, at the end of the fourth and fifth acts, was summoned before the curtain; and the author was vigorously called for: he bowed from a private box; and thus ended an evening of considerable excitement, doubt, and difficulty, but of ultimate success. Mr. Saunders must have learned something from the progress of this his first trial before an audience; and, having so far proved his possession of a dramatic genius, may proceed with safety to study the laws of dramatic structure, and practise dramatic production as an art.

MARYLEBONE.—"The Lady of Lyons" was produced on Wednesday, with an excellent cast. Miss Edith Herard, in the character of *Pauline*, so gradually won on the admiration of the house, that she was summoned before the curtain at the end of the fourth, as well as of the fifth act. It was, indeed, a performance of great power and beauty, and frequently told with electric effect on the audience. Mr. Charles Pitt, who enacted *Claude Melnotte*, played with energy and taste, and deserves metropolitan encouragement. There is much in his acting that reminds us of Edmund Kean, without any positive imitation of his style. His transitions are skilfully managed; his voice is true in tone; and his bearing thoroughly artistic. A permanent place ought to be found for him on our London boards. Mr. Wild and Mr. T. Lee, in the farces of "Very Suspicious" and "The Omnibus," exhibited a fund of humour which seemed inexhaustible. The latter is one of the few Irishmen we have left who personate the character with discretion as well as uncton. The boxes on this occasion were very fashionably attended.

THE CITY THEATRES.—We can only note this week the appearance of Mr. C. Mathews at the City of London, and of Mr. Wright and Paul Bedford at the Standard. The former has introduced to an East-end audience "The Game of Speculation," with "Patter v. Clatter;" and the latter, the pastoral drama of "Harvest Home," and "Jack Sheppard." We regret the recent reproductions of this objectionable criminal drama, and trust that it will find without delay its place, not on the stage, but on the shelf, where its previous slumbers should not have been disturbed.

BERLIN GOSSIP.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the late King's death, the Royal family repaired to Berlin from Potsdam at an early hour, and were present at the commemorative funeral service held in the new chapel of the Schloss here. The whole Royal party, among whom were also the Crown Prince and Princess of Wurtemberg, just arrived on their return from St. Petersburg, repaired to Charlottenburg, where, as is their wont, they visited the Mausoleum, in Charlottenburg garden, where the remains of the late King, and beside him his Queen Louise, lie interred. The state of the King's health is still such that his physicians forbade him entering the Temple, in which are the well-known marble statues of the late King and Queen, and he was therefore compelled to remain behind in the palace, while the rest of the family performed their filial devotions—a duty which the King has never before failed to do. His complaint appears to be tertian ague, but the return of the fever seems not to be in all cases regular. His medical advisers have succeeded in counteracting the whole plan of the Royal visit to the Rhine, and in procuring for the King to agree to stay at the Royal Schloss at Erdmannsdorf at the foot of the Giant Mountains in Silesia. The statement that has been so long and persistently circulated, that while on his travels the King would have an interview with his Imperial nephew of Russia on the subject, is in a fair way of vanishing at last; neither, also, that the Empress of Russia is about to visit Berlin or some part of Germany. The information is now put forward officially that the Empress not only will not come, but never had any intention of coming, it being contrary to Imperial Russian etiquette that the Dowager Empress should travel during the year of mourning.—Letter from Berlin, June 8.

IDIOTCY FROM EXCITEMENT.—The Military Commission instituted to judge the prisoners accused of the late conspiracy in San Domingo, sentenced General Pelletier (a Frenchman by birth, and formerly Minister of War and of Foreign Affairs to the Dominican Republic), as well as Generals Aybar and Francisco Ruiz, to death. In the morning of the 2nd May prisoners were sent to the prisoners, to confess them. At three o'clock in the afternoon the military marched to the usual place of execution. General Santana, with his staff, was at the place when they arrived, and, having made his arrangements, he ordered the prisoners to kneel down. Their sentence was read over to them, and the firing party were commanded to load, and to point their muskets upon the unfortunates, when Santana cried "Halt!" and ordered his Aide-de-Camp to read a proclamation pardoning the three accused. The hurrahs of the soldiery could not exclude the horror that the pardoning moments had ceased.—Francisco Ruiz, one of the persons condemned to death, rose from his knees an idiot.

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE BELGIAN CONTRIBUTIONS.

WE have already noticed, in our general observations on this remarkable Exhibition, that there are, in the various salons into which it is divided, hardly more than two distinct, broadly-marked schools, viz., the French school and the English school. There are infinite varieties of these; but beyond them nothing really greatly original. They appear here, in the teeth of all the artists of the world, undoubted leaders. If they can be said to be closely followed—to be in danger of successful rivalry from without—this danger is apparent in the German space. Neither the Italians, the Spaniards, the Swedes, the Americans, nor the Dutch offer the strength of a body of disciplined artists, painting, with fixed principles, peculiar to themselves. Nor can it be said that our friends of Belgium may claim to rank as a school. They have some excellent painters—men who are practised draughtsmen—artists, with fresh and pleasant palettes. But there is not a canvas among the two hundred and twenty-three which they exhibit that shadows forth an original view of art—that reveals a mind which approaches Nature as no other mind has approached her. The three walls devoted to Belgian paintings exhibit the successes of mediocrity—in some instances accomplished and conscientious; in others flat and poor, to the level of tea-tray art. We find nearly every school, ancient and modern, more or less successfully imitated. The sacred subjects look like raw copies from the Louvre. There are little panels reminding us, in spirit and manipulation, of Ostade. Landseer's palette tricks are imitated, while his spirit and freedom are lost. This latter observation applies particularly to Charles Verlat's large picture, representing "Buffaloes Attacked by a Tiger." To us the tiger looks like a stuffed animal, the buffaloes are unreal, the accessories coarse and hard. There is vigour in the drawing, but you are constantly reminded of the care which must have been taken to get these convulsive attitudes correctly. There is no free force in the picture; the painter has not seen through his own eyes, but has looked on at a mimic fight through the spectacles of Landseer. If it is, we repeat, a careful and an ambitious artist: but he is not an original thinker, with a palette of his own, to interpret the novelty of his thoughts.

We will pass carefully along the Belgian lines. We are first attracted to some queer landscapes, hard and angular in outline, and raw in colour, into the authorship of which we are not anxious to inquire. But we may pause before the "Misty Morning" of Theodore Fourmois. It is a carefully-painted effect. The silver greys of early sunrise float over the scene: every point is touched, is almost frosted, with the pale eastern light. There is a rich, venerable atmosphere over the view. This would be a charming work if the foreground were better broken up, and had a little more variety of colour about it. As it is, its weakness gives a little flatness to the distance. A close study of nature, and an avoidance of schools, would, we believe, raise this artist to the rank of an original landscape-painter. But we entreat the visitor to glance upward, and a little to the right, from M. Fourmois' performance to that of M. De Jonghe, marked 288. It is entitled "La Musique." Be pleased to observe, in the first place, the composition—a straight, horizontal line. Three women and a boy are sitting across the picture, listening to the musical performance of a conventionally enraptured youth at the piano. They are all backed by opaque shades; the pervading colour is muddy; and the inquirer, having examined every separate part of the performance, really pauses to ask himself why such a picture has been conveyed all the way from Brussels to Paris, in all of the reputation of Belgian art. The subject is old; the composition and colour are indisputably bad. Let us at once turn from it to examine Dyckmans' pair of cabinet pictures, viz.,—"The Marquise," and "The Embroidress." Undoubtedly these little pictures are charmingly painted. The colours are fresh and pleasing; and Dyckmans' touch has the smoothness and finish of enamel. The "Embroidress" especially pleases us. The mechanical way in which her work proceeds, while she looks over it with tender eyes fixed upon some happy fellow the spectator is not allowed to see, are touches of real art, most charmingly rendered. She may well wear this contented look, surrounded by these elegant accessories; her pretty head relieved by that rich amber silken curtain, most minutely and truthfully rendered, and her shoulders covered with a lace tippet, picked out with a marvellously minute pencil. We should have preferred a little more carelessness in the figure, which appears to be posed expressly for the artist. It wants some simple touch of nature to make it perfect. But the Belgians may be proud of M. Dyckmans.

From these bright little revelations of elegant life we turn to a homely subject, where the picturesque qualities of humble life and humble homes lend a charm to the artist. The scene before which we now pause represents the "New Year" in Flanders, by Henri Leys, a Belgian artist, who studied, we believe, in Paris, and has indisputably paid considerable attention to the smooth and finished literalities of the Dutch school. In this picture we have a most picturesque old house front: at the door are an old couple greeting children, who have come to pay the compliments of the season. The incident is in no way remarkable, save as giving the artist an opportunity of rendering the character, the costume, and an exterior to be found in Flanders, and perhaps in Flanders only. There is an unmistakably Flemish aspect about the group: the painting is careful and correct; the colour, fresh, and relieved by the dark grey shades peculiar to the Dutch school; and the effect is pleasing, if not striking. We shall meet M. Leys again. From his Flemish subject we turn to a view in the Ardennes, by Willem Roelofs, a Dutch subject, apparently resident at Brussels. His landscape may be remarked for some good passages of colour; it may also be remarked for its general heaviness—its want of atmosphere. From its unequal surface we turn to some of Alfred Stevens' performances. This artist, with a certain power that might be promising in a beginner, presents to the visitors of all nations pictures which are not simple promises. They exhibit to us the artist confirmed in his artistic principles, who is presenting to us works as good as any he intends to produce. Of these, the two important pictures are what is called "Vagabondage," and the "First Day's Application." The first is an elaborated bit of sentimentality. Some Chasseurs de Vincennes are conducting a poor woman, obviously accused of begging, with her haggard children, to the police-office. The snow is deep upon the ground—the poor woman looks very cold and very unhappy. The scene is peculiarly French, let us notice. Winter visitors may have remarked groups of fierce little soldiers, their bayonets ominously fixed, surrounding groups of forlorn children accompanied by women of unhappy aspect—all very closely resembling the group marching before us. The fierce soldiers about the weak and trembling prisoners are a good contrast, at once excellently illustrative of the social laws of the time, and capable of producing a most interesting picture of character. This material has been sentimentally handled by the artist. He has introduced a lady, comfortably covered in crimson velvet mantle and bonnet, who is in the act of giving her purse to the woman, *en passant*. A carpenter, who looks on at the strange episode, and, alas! it is a strange one—is, perhaps, the best figure in the composition. This figure of Charity in velvet is a mistake; an ugly mistake, too, for it is ill-drawn, or awkward, or both. Still, there are points to commend. The Chasseur in the left-hand corner of the picture, who has half turned round to see what is going on, is a good study from life. There is force, also, in the general treatment; but the straight, horizontal line, unbroken, save by the Charity in velvet, is an ugliness which it is difficult to get over. The "First Day's Application," by the same artist, is a good study of a thoughtful head, and is painted with an originality of touch that is more effective in other pictures by the

same hand. This indistinctness of outline—which reminds us strongly of Inskipp—has its charm, because it cheats by giving a sense of the artist's power, just as the random touches of a field sketch charm. But let the spectator once suspect that this careless outline is a trick, a hardly-studied trick, and it ceases to be pleasing, if it does not become completely repulsive. There are points of undoubted strength about Alfred Stevens to render these hints worth the trouble we are at in making them.

In the neighbourhood of "The Good Shepherdess," in red velvet, is a glowing picture. The air is heavy with the mid-day heat. We have the desert before us, as it has been before us in some shape every year, at the Royal Academy, in Suffolk-street, or elsewhere. The scene is tempting to the colourist—the appropriate figures attract the pictorial draughtsman. The golden sands—the dun camel, laden with a richly-tinted burden—the folds of the Arab dress—the white linen contrast to the swarthy features of the wearer; these are among the Eastern effects with which hundreds of modern artists have familiarised Art-exhibition visitors. M. Portaels has added a "Caravan in Syria" and a "Funeral in the Desert of Suez" to the long list of sand pictures. His "Funeral in the Desert" is a carefully-painted picture; in no way strikingly original, but pleasing for certain good touches. Sand and sky are not new, as represented by the pupil of Delaroche; but the woman who tenderly supports the head of the body which lies across the camel's back, is happily conceived. The drawing is careful—as becomes the pupil of a French master. There are, however, mistakes. The Arab boy has the conventional grief of the undertaker about him; and the Arab at a distance, with his bowed head, is too sad. Had the artist shown the women grieving, without thought of the spectators; while the boy, forgetting the occasion, grasped at some bauble upon the ground, he would have made a nearer approach to nature. Children never nurse their grief; they cast it from them, after a burst of tears, and go again to their toys.

From M. Portaels we may turn to another artist, into whose mind the methods of other men have sunk deep. "The Trouble-Fête"—a Flemish scene, at the end of the 18th century—is a picture crammed with figures, all grouped as we have seen figures grouped a hundred times before. We look in vain into every part of the peopled scene for some happy thought—some real human episode. Each figure appears to be wondering what on earth its neighbour does there. There are the overturned household utensils filling up a corner in the foreground—just as they have filled up foregrounds in every exhibition we can remember. And then the colour is as conventional as the drawing: it wants life, thought—just as the portrait of M<sup>me</sup>. E. de C., by De Keyser, the accessories of which are well painted, wants but some touches to make it a really fine portrait. The coral bracelets and the black lace shawl are well rendered; the head is solid and pleasing, but the flesh wants transparency; the colour is good and the drawing exact, but the flesh texture is untrue to nature.

We pass on to the "Interior of a Silk Mercer's Shop in 1660"—a charming picture, by Florent Willems, who is a Belgian by birth, but appears to be a French artist by education. The whole charm of this composition is centred in the figure of the young woman, who, with a piece of silk in her hand, is appealing to the taste of her seated companion; while a young man looks on from a distant part of the shop, and a boy hastens to hand the fair purchaser a seat. The head of the old mercer, with its expression of eagerness, is capital. But still, as we have declared, we hold, that the charm of the picture is centred in the purchaser, whose face and attitude are delightfully natural. The simple story lies broadly told in her sweet inquiring face. This is, indeed, the most truthful bit of nature we have yet noticed in the Belgian Saloon. But Willems' is hung near the view of the "Cathedral of Seville," by Bossuet—a piece of painting, parts of which are equal to Decamps—and this is not giving the painter faint praise. "Il est assez difficile de s'appeler Bossuet," said a Frenchman who peered over our shoulder at the glowing walls of the crumbling cathedral. Finely the great mass of red wall, here and there broken down, stands out from the distant parts of the building. And then let the visitor closely observe how excellently minute the parts are without detracting from the broad strength of these parts when taken in the mass. Bossuet has triumphed over the difficulty said to lie in his name.

We are now near a clever imitator of Ostade. It is difficult to believe that this little village scene is not absolutely copied line for line by Ignace Van Regemorter. The copy would be generally accepted as clever; just as this picture, misnamed original, and therefore exhibited here, may be called a clever imitation. A careful student of P<sup>ope</sup>, who has studied only to copy him, if he have ordinary intelligence, will, in the course of his imitations, probably hit upon some good lines of sharp and humorous anti-thesis; but this accident will not entitle him to take place either as a poet or as a humourist. Let us say that M. Van Regemorter has stumbled upon some good passages of colour, in the course of his imitative struggles; and we shall say all that he deserves to have said about him.

We shall close with the Belgian contributors next week.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT-CLUB.

THE first match of the season of this distinguished club took place on Saturday last; and, viewed either in a sporting light or in a maritime point of view, as presenting the finest nursery for seamen, yachting races and yachting posess, at the present moment, a more than ordinary claim to patronage and support; and the recent important and large additions to the ranks of the various sailing clubs indicate, beyond all doubt, the general appreciation of the advantages to be derived from such institutions, not only as promoting and encouraging a feeling of honourable emulation amongst owners, but as giving an impetus to science in the construction, rig, and navigation of craft. Amongst those whose advancement has made rapid strides within the last two years, is the Royal London Yacht-club, whose sporting debut took place as above, with all those advantages which attention to the comfort of the visitors and their friends could throw around it.

The course to be sailed was, from Erith round the Nore Light and back to Erith, a distance of nearly sixty-two miles, which was considerably increased by the boards necessarily made on the return home. The prizes were in specie—the first being for a purse of fifty sovereigns, and the second a ditto of thirty sovereigns, besides five guineas as the second prize in each class. The following were the entries:—

		FIRST CLASS.		Owner.	
Name.	Tons.	31	..	S. Lane, Esq.	
Phantom	..	28	..	J. Fancourt, Esq.	
Water Lily	..	..	..	..	
		SECOND CLASS.		Owner.	
Kitten	..	14	..	R. Leach, Esq.	
Vampire	..	20	..	C. Wheeler, jun., Esq.	

All those who take an interest in yachting matters must long ere this have been familiar with the celebrity of the *Phantom*, and of her many beautiful races on the London river, and in the regattas at the westward. Opposed to her was the *Water Lily*, a fine boat, which acquitted herself most creditably under the disadvantages of being anything but in trim, and out of which, by judicious alteration and management, there is little doubt more in pace might be got. Her owner is certainly entitled to great compliment for his spirit in bringing her out against so powerful a rival.

In the second class the *Vampire* had decidedly the call, for though the half-minute handicap allowed for difference of tonnage was instituted to promote a degree of equality, the great power of the *Vampire* rendered her chance of success far superior to that of the *Kitten*.

The club had provided the *Mars* steamer to accompany the race, and the prospect of more settled weather than that which it has been our lot to experience till within the last few days, aided by the high position and influence of the club, produced an assemblage on board of ladies and gentlemen, to the number of nearly 300, while the club was also honoured by the following schooner and cutter yachts, accompanying the race—The *Novice*, *Aqualine*, *May Fly*, *Amazon*, *Valentine*, *Thought*, *Antagonist*, *Maud*, and several others.

Captain Andrews, Vice-Commodore of the club, was the commander of the day; and on the arrival of the steamer at Erith the competing yachts were found at their moorings, the *Kitten* to windward, but neither possessing any advantage in station worth speaking of.

At 11 h. 30 m. a gun was fired to get in readiness. There was a fine stiff breeze from S.W., with occasional squalls, accompanied by heavy showers, until noon. There was consequently but little work to do in going down, there not being the necessity even for a single board. At 11 h. 30 m. 20 s. the starting signal was given, and they all started round in the next moment. The *Kitten* was first in trim, the *Vampire* next, followed by the *Water Lily*, the *Phantom* having still work to perform in getting her enormous mainsail up. Topsails there were none, as it was too squally to try the experiment. With a leading wind all the way down, the boats retained these relative positions, the interest of the scene being materially aided by the *Amazon* and *Thought* suddenly making their appearance near the leading





PHANTOM.

VAMPIRE.

LILY.

KITTEN

ROYAL LONDON YACHT-CLUB MATCH.—THE START FROM ERITH.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT HASTINGS.

yacht in the race. No change or any sort occurred down to the Nore light, where they rounded in the following order:—

		FIRST CLASS.		h. m. s.	
Phantom	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2	7 20
Water Lily	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2	13 22
		SECOND CLASS.		h. m. s.	
Kitten	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2	22 0
Vampyre	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2	24 0

After jibing round they proceeded with a leading wind up Sea Reach, and at the Lower Hope began to beat to windward. In the running and reaching the little *Kitten* had done wonders, but when it came to the turning she was overmatched by the *Vampire*, which weathered her at Holehaven. At Gravesend, Grays, and Purfleet they were all about at the same distance as at the finish, which was as follows:—

		FIRST CLASS.		h. m. s.	
Phantom (the winner)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5	38 40
Water Lily	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5	48 0
		SECOND CLASS.		h. m. s.	
Vampire (the winner)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6	6 0
Kitten	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6	12 20

The prizes were subsequently presented to their respective owners by Captain Andrews, with appropriate encomiums upon the skill they had displayed. The *Mars*, on board of which there was the very excellent band of the Royal Artillery, then proceeded to Blackwall and London-bridge, to land her passengers, which was done at a very convenient and early hour of the evening. The fineness of the weather from midday rendered the trip altogether a most agreeable one, to say nothing of the pleasurable excitement occasioned by the sport itself.

Mr. Gore, the Soyer of the deep, catered, as usual, with the utmost satisfaction.

In the course of the day, a gun-boat, bound for the East, was an object of interest and admiration, and followed in the wake of the steamer, for some time.

On the morning of the 7th inst. the town and neighbourhood of Hastings were visited, between six and seven o'clock, by a thunderstorm, which, though of short duration, was of extraordinary violence. A small house situate on an eminence about half a mile from the town, was struck by the lightning, which completely destroyed the chimney and staircase, shivered all the windows, displaced a stove in an upper room; and, although a woman and her four children were in bed at the time, in one house, and one woman in the adjoining dwelling (it being a double house) they escaped uninjured, one of the women being only stunned for a short time. Their preservation is, perhaps, attributable to their being in bed—the clothes acting as a non-conductor, and the walls of the house, being of wood, offering little resistance to the passage of the lightning. A pair of scissors and umbrella were broken—the latter set on fire; the window-curtains and a woman's mantle were torn to shreds, and every bit of crockery in both houses was smashed.

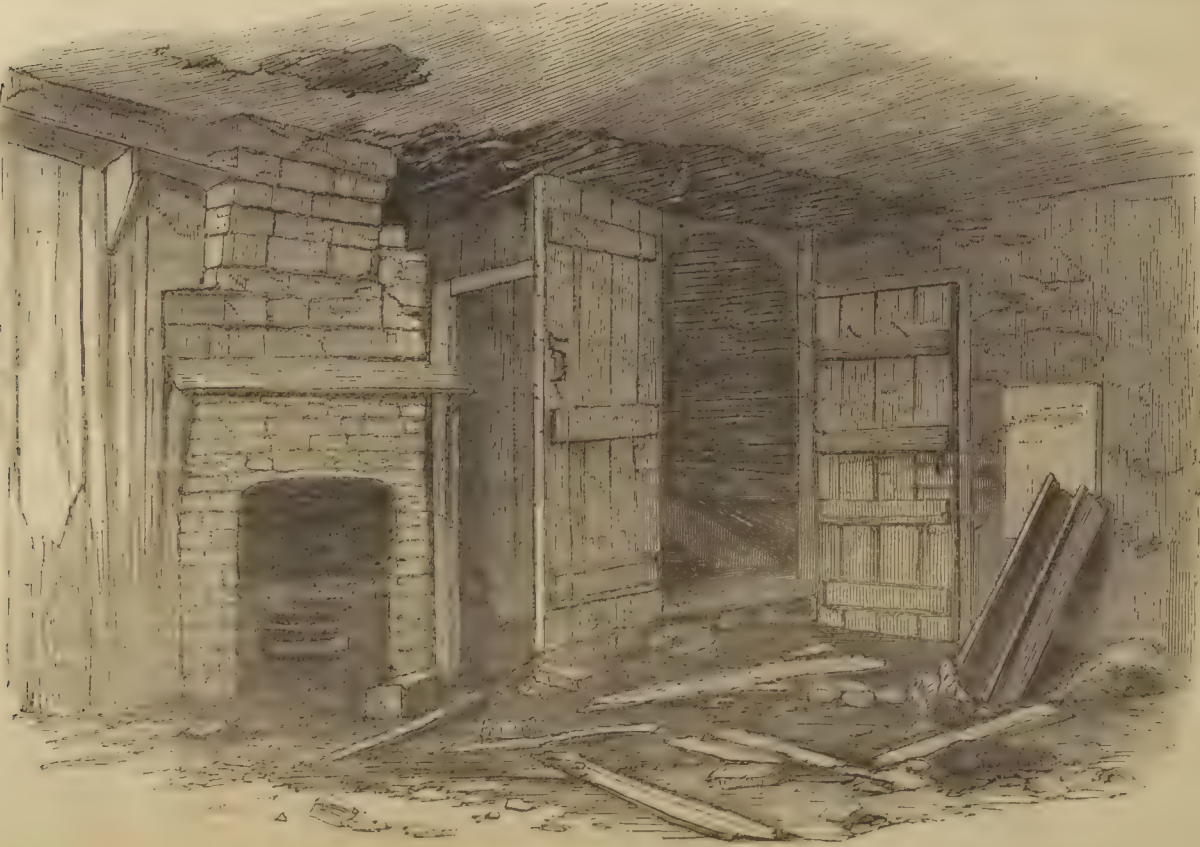
MADemoiselle JENNY NEY.

MADemoiselle JENNY NEY was born in Presburg (Hungary). Her mother, an excellent artist, educated her and her elder sister with great care for the stage, where Mdle. Ney made her debut as a mere child. Her sister, meanwhile, having enjoyed great reputation as a singer, she endeavoured to emulate her; and, after laborious studies under the sole care of her mother, entered into a favourable engagement with the Imperial Opera at Vienna in 1851, where she remained for three years, becoming every day a more decided favourite of the public. Perhaps she would never have thought of leaving the Austrian capital, but in 1853 her mother, with whom she had lived till then, died. She felt lonely and miserable amongst all

that reminded her of her loss, and resolved to leave Vienna, the scene of her first great triumphs, of her first and greatest sorrow. Her fame having spread throughout Germany, there was no lack of engagements. She decided upon Dresden, where an engagement was offered



MDLLE. JENNY NEY, OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.



REMAINS OF A HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AT HASTINGS.

to her for seven years on terms so flattering and lucrative as hitherto hardly any German prima donna could boast of in her native country. From Dresden she made her first excursions to Hamburg, Frankfort, Cologne, Brunswick, Berlin, &c. In all these towns she was greeted as the first living singer of the German stage; and on her last return to Dresden, shortly before Mr. Gye engaged her for the present London season, she was honoured with the title of *kammer-sängerinn* (chamber singer) of the Court of Saxony.

The severe and dangerous illness with which Mdle. Ney was seized after her brilliant appearance in the "*Trovatore*," at the Royal Italian Opera, interrupted for a time the successful performances of that opera; but they have now been resumed with more éclat than ever. She has been requested to prolong her engagement (now near its close) to the end of the season; but this she is prevented from doing by her duties at Dresden.





SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "BERTA," AT THE HATMARKET THEATRE.

## MR. SMART'S OPERA OF "BERTA."

On the success of this meritorious opera we gave a review in our Journal of last week. We now engrave the last scene, the "Cave of the Gnome-King;" in which the Count (Mr. Weiss), disguised as the Demon, suddenly appears before the terrified lovers (Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves), who have taken refuge in the haunted ruins.

## ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a recent meeting of this Society, Sir R. I. Murchison, Vice-President, in the chair, announced that the Geographical Society of Paris had very

meeting had the gratification of witnessing the presentation of the medals to Captain McClure, Captain Inglefield, and Mr. Galton—who severally offered their acknowledgments.

## HOLOTHURIDÆ, OR SEA-CUCUMBERS, IN THE MARINE AQUARIUM OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

SEVERAL fine specimens of these interesting and little-known animals are now exhibited in the Aquarium of the Zoological Society, in the Gardens in the Regent's-park, having been sent up from Shetland by Mr. M'Andre, and safely placed in the tanks.

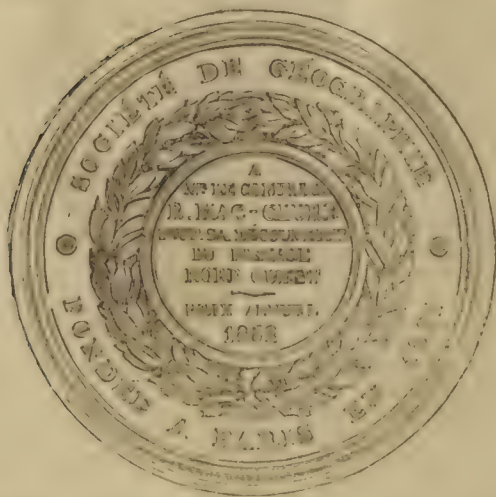
The *Holothuridæ* belong to the same order of the animal kingdom as the star-fish and sea-urchin (*Echinodermata*); but, although they accord with the radiate type in the disposition of their dentritic oral tentacles, and retain the ambulacra, or suctorial feet, of the sea-star, their general form, as well as internal structure, indicate an approximation to the lower forms of the next great division of invertebrate animals (*Articulata*).

Species of *Holothuridæ* are found in almost every sea, and some are esteemed highly as food. The *Holothuria Ananas*, which attains a length of upwards of eighteen inches, is eaten in the Moluccas; the trepang (*Holothuria edulis*) is considered quite a delicacy in China; and some of

the Mediterranean species are eaten by the poorer classes on the coast of Naples.

Highly interesting to the scientific observer, these animals appear also to claim much attention from the numerous visitors to the Marine Aquarium; and we trust that they will become permanent residents in its submarine pasture-grounds—to the many attractions of which they are a considerable addition.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN EUROPE.—A rumour has been going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that ex-President Tyler was about to proceed to Europe, there to join Messrs. Van Buren and Fillmore, and that the three were to mediate between Russia and the Western Powers. Of course there was no truth in it. The idea was seriously entertained at one time by several leading personages in Congress, and was briefly discussed in that body. But it was understood from the representatives of the Western Powers that no intervention in the quarrel was desired or could be entertained; and the project was dropped immediately. It is doubtful, had it been carried into effect, whether anything could have been achieved by the ex-Presidents. A knot which the ablest intellects in Europe have been unable to unloose would present some difficulty to three gentlemen, one of whom has been very many years out of public life, and the other two never possessed any intimate acquaintance with foreign politics. There are many men in this country who would be better able to conduct a mediation between the belligerent Powers than the ex-Presidents. —*New York Herald*.



MEDAL, PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN M'CLURE BY THE PARIS GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

courteously submitted to the Council, through its Vice-President, M. De la Roquette, three medals, for presentation to three members of the Society, to whom they had been awarded by the French geographers. To Captain McClure, R.N., the gold medal had been awarded, for his discovery of the North-West passage; to Captain Inglefield, R.N., a silver medal had been awarded, for his discoveries of the Arctic regions; and to Mr. Francis Galton a silver medal had been awarded, for his explorations in the Namaqua, Damara, and Ovampo countries, northward of the Orange River, in South-west Africa. The Chairman expressed his conviction that the Society would join in the cordial feelings with which the Council appreciated the honours which France had so liberally conferred; and the



SEA-CUCUMBER, IN THE AQUARIUM OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.



## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

## FINE ARTS.

## THE BRITISH INSTITUTION—WORKS OF ANCIENT MASTERS.

Her Majesty's second State Concert takes place on the 20th, which is also the day for the second Chiswick Horticultural Fete. The last Levee for the season is appointed for the 27th inst.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria have left Vienna for the Castle of Laxenburg, where they will pass the summer.

The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice honoured the Crystal Palace with a visit on Saturday morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Brabant are expected to arrive at Brussels on the 20th.

King Leopold has received an autograph letter from the King of Portugal, announcing the intention of his Majesty to visit Brussels with the Duke of Oporto on leaving Paris.

Her Majesty will visit Fort Pitt in a few days, to distribute the Crimean medals.

The Archduke Maximilian returned to Ancona on the 2nd inst., to reassume the command of his squadron.

The Princess Charlotte of Belgium completed her fifteenth year last week—having been born at Laeken on the 7th June, 1840.

On Saturday last, when the French Emperor was going to Vincennes, a courier overtook his Majesty with despatches from Sebastopol. The Emperor immediately announced the news of the taking of the Mamelon Vert, &c., and handed the despatch to the King of Portugal, who, after reading it, put it in his pocket as a souvenir.

The Marquis of Salisbury, as Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, gave an entertainment on Saturday evening, at his residence in Arlington-street, to the magistrates of the county and the officers of the several regiments of local militia.

The Count de Chambord goes to Bohemia this month. He intends taking the baths at Toplitz, and will remain there about six weeks.

M. Fould has gone to Biarritz, to take apartments there for the Empress Eugénie.

The Lord Mayor and the members of the City Corporation were presented to the Emperor of France by Lord Cowley on Sunday last. On Monday the grand water-works of Versailles played *par extraordinaire*, in honour of the deputation.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia, only son of the Prince of Prussia, intends to visit Dantzic on the 26th inst.

The King of Naples makes open court to Russia, and longs to welcome the fleets of the Czar in the Mediterranean. His Sicilian Majesty has conferred the order of St. Ferdinand on a Russian Grand Duke, and the tone of the Court is as Muscovite and anti-English as it well can be.

The anniversary dinner of the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Eton College was celebrated on Saturday evening, at Willis's. The Earl of Malmesbury presided, and a very large muster of Etonians supported the noble Earl in the chair.

The King of Portugal is about to visit Turin. It is said he will be betrothed to the Princess Clotilde, eldest daughter of the King of Sardinia, who is now in her thirteenth year.

Mr. W. Atherton, Q.C., is appointed to the office of Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, as well as Counsel to the Admiralty, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Plims, appointed the permanent Secretary to the board.

During the visit of the King of Sardinia to Paris, the Regency of the kingdom will be entrusted to his Royal Highness Prince Eugene of Carignano.

Prince Alexander of Hesse-Darmstadt, brother of the Empress of Russia, has arrived at Berlin from St. Petersburg.

The Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., was sworn into office on Saturday last, in his own Court of the Exchequer, before the Barons, as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Ex-King Louis of Bavaria has returned to Munich from his tour in Italy.

The Prince and Princess of Prussia are staying at Coblenz.

Field Marshal Prince de Schwartzburg, Civil Governor of Transylvania, and Count Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, have arrived at Vienna.

Captain Fox Maule Ramsay, of the 56th Regiment, is appointed private secretary to Lord Panmure, and has entered upon his duties at the War Department, in conjunction with Lord Gifford.

Mr. Soule, the late American Minister to Spain, is going to Mexico with a mission supposed to have connection with the affair of Spain and Cuba.

A correspondent of the *Dunfries Courier* hints that Lord Murray is the generous donor of the annuity of £1200 to Mr. T. F. Kennedy.

M. Lamartine is about to become a "redacteur" of the *Siècle*. He will merely contribute philosophical and literary articles.

Ali Pacha has had a private audience of the Emperor of Austria, at which he received the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen. Ali Pacha was to leave Vienna on Saturday.

The beautiful estate of Lauriston, the property of the late Lord Rutherford, has been sold to Mr. C. H. Inglis, of Cramond, for £22,000.

Red-chid Pacha has been reconciled to Mehmet Pacha, who is said to have received 500,000 piastres from the Sultan as an indemnity.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its twenty-fifth meeting in Glasgow on Wednesday, September 12, 1855.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes above four columns of "Les passages les plus remarquables," in the "éloquent discours," lately delivered in Parliament by Mr. Gladstone.

The indefatigable Barnum has just favoured the prodigy-loving public of New York with the announcement of a new marvel, i.e. the "Infant Beau, two years old, covered with hair, and has already a full beard and whiskers!"

The heaviest India Overland mail ever dispatched from this country was conveyed from Dover to Calais on Monday in the French and English mail steam-ship *Queen*.

On the 29th ult. there were 210 cases of cholera at St. Petersburg.

The British subject arrested at Hamburg on suspicion of being a recruiting agent has been released.

The publishers of the *Melbourne Argus* have raised the price of that paper from ten to twenty dollars per year. They say it costs them half a million of dollars per year to carry on their establishment.

Messrs. Edward T. Bellhouse and Co., of Manchester, have undertaken the contract to light the whole of the city of Buenos Ayres with gas, amounting to nearly £50,000.

The Vienna garrison is to be henceforth 30,000 infantry and cavalry.

The harvest in Van Diemen's Land had been completed and got in with little difficulty. For labour the wages generally paid have been 12s. per acre and rations.

The old soldiers belonging to Switzerland who claim legacies under the will of the Emperor Napoleon amount in number to 1417.

The Third and final Report of the Cathedral Commission, just issued, recommends twelve new bishoprics.

The growth of pineapples in the Bahamas is checked for want of rain.

The amount of East India Five per Cent Stock converted into Four per Cents during the last two years is returned at over £22,000,000 sterling.

The Canada Government has agreed to grant £500 to the Agricultural Societies of Lower Canada, by way of loan, to enable them to furnish seeds to farmers.

The French Government has granted a fresh delay of three years for the completion of the two dictionaries—French and Arabic, and Arabic and French—for which two prizes of 5000*fr.* each were offered by a decree of the 49th November, 1852.

During the thunderstorm in Lancashire last week a boy, aged eleven years, was struck by lightning, at Turton, near Bolton, and died instantly.

A steam company has been formed for the purpose of a regular communication between Lisbon and the Azores—a line that was much required.

The shops were all open in Kertch when the Allies went in, and the ladies walking about.

An Order in Council appoints Western Australia as a place to which felons and other offenders may be transported.

The Government of Saxony has informed the Chambers that the session will close on the 19th of next month.

A convention between Greece and Turkey to put down brigandage on the frontiers has been discussed at Constantinople.

A free library is in course of formation at Kidderminster, the Corporation having furnished a room for that purpose.

The Exhibition of the Works of Ancient Masters and Deceased British Artists, just opened, is as miscellaneous as, and even more unsatisfactory in character than, usual. The works by artists of the highest renown are comparatively few, and, individually, by no means superior class. Mediocrity is the prevailing quality, and disappointment is the inevitable result of the inspection. We confess we are at a loss to account for this, unless upon the principle that what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and that the contributions to the Gallery are regulated very much by chance. Surely if the noble Governors of this once-influential Institution were sincerely devoted to the accomplishment of its professed object—that of "Promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom," and if they considered that an exhibition of chefs-d'œuvre of ancient masters would be conducive to that end, they might find material ample in the galleries of noble and wealthy patrons to form a display—a succession of displays—at once gratifying, elevating, and instructive in character. Surely, too, the owners of private collections, if they had a proper pride in their art-possession, a proper sympathy for the art-aspirations of the public, and a proper sense of the responsibilities which possession of such treasures involves, of the influences which they would undoubtedly exercise when utilised in an extended sphere; surely, if these things were considered by them, they would wish to see their collections represented by the very best examples they contained, and not by specimens purposeless in themselves, and very often of doubtful genuineness.

Apart from the considerations of the intrinsic demerits of the great bulk of the pictures here exhibited, we have to repeat our regret at their miscellaneous character, when viewed as a collection. Amongst the 165 pieces, we find specimens of every possible age and school (except only the very best), from the age immediately preceding Raphael down to that of Collins; and placed in juxtaposition with the most extraordinary disregard of propriety in the arrangement;—Guido, surrounded by Terburghs, Vander Neers, and Ruysdaels—a dry, formal Pinturicchio next door to a more than usually florid Sassoferrato; two small Raphaels (attributed) in his first manner, close to a tame and pale production ("Saying Grace"), by Sir W. Allan; and these, as well as a small "Virgin and Child," by Fra Bartolomeo, smothered under gigantic full-length portraits, by Lawrence. The effect is only to bewilder the sense, and to offend the eye with sudden shocks of contrast. How much might be done, even in this small, but well-proportioned and admirably-lighted Gallery, if the Directors would only take the trouble to organise a series of exhibitions of art in schools; and if, in addition, they would accompany them by catalogues, in which something more than the meagre information of name and ownership was vouchsafed. Who knows—perhaps the hint may be taken; and if it be, we will engage that the experiment will be amply rewarded by the plaudits and shillings of the public.

In proceeding to take a survey of the walls of the Exhibition, we observe at the outset that the specimens of Italian art form but a small proportion of the mass; in which the Dutch, Flemish, and Spanish schools, and modern English art, vastly preponderate. Over the chimney-piece in the first room is a Guido, the "Meeting of David and Abigail," belonging to Lord Feversham, a fair specimen of the master, and of that mannered transitional style which preceded the rapid decline of Italian art. Two full-length portraits of the Earl of Strafford, by Vandyke, are in this room: one belonging to the Countess of Jersey, in which a dog is introduced; the other to the Duke of Portland. The latter is the finer picture of the two; the head admirably expressive of courage, resolution, and firmness; and the hands, particularly the right, which is elevated, finished in the artist's best manner. Beneath the Guido is a very pretty Terburgh, from the collection of Mr. H. T. Hope; it represents "A Lady with a Guitar," and is remarkable for that quite expression of real life which the artist so happily hit off, and for the successful execution of a rich white satin dress, a textural surface which he was so fond of representing. Two small and unimportant Claudes, from the collection of the Duke of Wellington, and a Ruysdael, belonging to Mr. J. E. Fordham, are also seen at this end of the room. In other parts of the room we noticed a clever Ostade, "The Advocate," belonging to Mr. C. S. Bates; "The Temptation of St. Anthony," by Teniers, belonging to the Hon. C. C. Cavendish; several portraits by Velasquez, and a landscape by the same artist (belonging to W. Ellis, Esq.)—a composition of trees, and a ruin in a wild mountain district, remarkably sombre in tone, with a little light in the distance on the left; two capital "Chase" pieces by Wouvermans, from the collection of the Duke of Wellington; a questionable Rubens representing "An Old Woman and Boy, by candle-light," contributed by Lord Feversham; and a large picture attributed to A. Carracci, belonging to the Duke d'Aumale, subject "Venus Asleep"—a heavy, ungraceful figure, surrounded by a whole family of Cupids, sporting in various ways—some flying, some swimming; the whole garish and unsatisfactory in effect.

In the Middle Room are two Salvador Rosas; one of "A Soldier," belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, a single figure boldly thrown upon canvas; the other, contributed by Col. Hugh D. Baillie, representing "Job and his Friends"—an extraordinary conception, full of expression and power, but painful from the severe truth with which the sores which cover the body of Job are realised. Next to this is an equally remarkable specimen of Rembrandt's treatment of Scriptural subjects—"Joseph's Garment brought to Jacob;" belonging to the Earl of Derby. It is well known that this wayward and original genius took a pride in resisting the claims of the ideal, and in introducing, even into the most sacred subjects, the coarsest and most commonplace specimens of humanity which he met with in every-day life. This principle he has in the present picture carried to an extreme which almost provokes a feeling of irreverence. Jacob, a little square-built Dutchman, sprawls on his back on the ground, in a paroxysm of vulgar grief, whilst those of his household blubber in concert, their homely features displaying every variety of extravagant contortion—the Patriarch's dog, too, joining in with a piteous howl; on the other side stand the brethren of Joseph, with strongly-marked Jewish physiognomies, putting a good face on the matter, and gravely asserting the truth of their story. By N. Poussin, the Earl of Derby contributes two pictures, which will illustrate his peculiar sculptural style, and his love of architectural *entourages*—"The Arts inquiring of the Genius of Modern Rome why they do not flourish as in the Days of Ancient Rome;" and "The Woman of Megara Gathering the Ashes of Phocion." Mr. H. T. Hope contributes two good Teniers—the "Corps de Garde" and "Backgammon Players;" Earl Spencer, a "Venus and Adonis," attributed to Titian, and if so, after—a long way after—the brilliant picture of the same subject in our National Gallery; and Mr. S. Rogers, the venerable poet, a spirited Velasquez—"The Infant Son of Philip IV. at the Manège"—the figure of the little princely equestrian being similar in treatment to the well-known picture on the same subject, by the same artist, in the Dulwich Gallery.

In the South Room, with the exception of the fine cartoon of "The Virgin and Child, St. Elizabeth and St. John," by Leonardo da Vinci, justly prized by the Royal Academy as one of their noblest treasures; and three or four comparatively unimportant specimens, attributed to Raphael, Fra Bartolomeo, Fiesole, Mola, dotted in here and there like plums in a "milestone pudding"—modern British, or quasi-modern British, art has as usual the domain to itself, and portrait is in the ascendant. Her Majesty contributes two Zebrays, curious specimens of the dry Dutch style of that fortunate royal protégé. That of "Queen Charlotte, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York," is a formal group, the Queen sitting, her face seen nearly in full, and again in profile in the toilet glass; the young Princes are in fancy costume, the Prince of Wales with a helmet and feathers, the Duke of York in Turkish garb, with a turban. The other group of the "Princess Royal and the Duke of Clarence" is of less pretensions; the execution crude in the extreme. In contrast with this work we observe near at hand a very masterly sketch, the "Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Gloucester" (heads only), by Vandyke, contributed by the Hon. C. C. Cavendish.

To conclude. The Landseer family contribute a striking view of the "Falls of Niagara," by Wilson; the Duke of Sutherland, a "Panoramic View from Richmond Hill," painted in 1750 by Tillemans; and the Royal Academy, selections from their presentation pictures, by Lawrence, Collins, Stothard, &c.

M. MONTI'S LECTURES ON SCULPTURE.—M. Monti's third lecture on Sculpture brought us to the period of pure Greek art. The lecturer commenced by expatiating upon the noble character of the early colonisers of Greece—their spirit of enterprise, their fine poetic sentiment, their just appreciation of the beautiful, their veneration for the great and heroic—which rendered them the civilisers of surrounding contemporary peoples, and the admiration of the world in all succeeding ages. Importing with them the traditions of art from Egypt, from Assyria, and other parts, they speedily modified them according to the dictates of their

spontaneous genius, preserving all that was grand in those ancient creations, but adding to it the beautiful, and infusing into it a majesty, a poetry, and a truthfulness which commanded the admiration whilst it addressed the sympathies and convictions of men. The warm, bright clime of Greece was well adapted both for the development of the human form in the perfection of proportion, whether in the symmetry of muscular strength or the delicate outline of female beauty; and, as if to acknowledge the special favour of Heaven in this respect, no people ever had a keener sense of the beautiful, or attached higher honours to the possession of it. The establishment of the Olympic Games tended much to promote that ripe appreciation of beauty and propriety in the representation of the human form, whether in action or repose, which enabled the sculptors of those days to represent bodies in the very transitional attitudes of action with a truthfulness which made them almost seem endowed with life—a thing which could never be done from the study of a model attempting to imitate the position. In a word, the Greeks were endowed, by nature and position, with an instinctive sense of the beautiful in form; the true poetry of living and expressive form. In adopting the principle of the ideal in the forms and proportions, they were guided by no vain imaginings or arbitrary rules, but that comprehensive appreciation of general beauty which constituted the very essence of their intellectual character. With such a people, art—the sculptor's art—became a matter of natural necessity; and all over Greece the architect and the sculptor were employed erecting temples and statues to gods and heroes; that being the highest honour that could be shown to the most eminent merit. It was in the middle of the sixth century before the Christian era, at a time when Assyrian art had disappeared, and that of Egypt was on the decline, whilst that of India had reached its climax, that art in Greece asserted its position; soon attaining a point of excellence from which it bade defiance to the rest of the world. Phidias, Polykleitos, Scopas, Alcamenes, and Myron were the chief masters of this grand style, the influence of which was soon spread over all the isles of Greece, and the colonies where their renown was felt. This style was distinguished for its power, its dignity, its exact truth, its direct appeal to the intelligence. In these works the beauty was always used as a means, not as the end; it never obtruded itself upon the eye as the essence and purpose of the work. Types of this style, in its finest manifestations, survive in the ruins of the Parthenon, the Temple of Olympia, &c. After the close of the Second Peloponnesian War a new style prevailed, in which roundness, softness of outline, grace of action, and beauty of form were the chief essentials—a style more adventitious and florid in aspects than any which had preceded it. Of this style Praxiteles and Lysippos were the great—the unrivalled—exponents. Praxiteles was the first who presumed to represent Venus unrobed; and in the hands of the masters of this school that deity lost much of the heroism of her character, as the goddess of valour and fecundity, and degenerated simply into the ideal of feminine beauty. From this date, which was little more than a century later than that of the grand style, art began to lose daily more and more its simplicity and severe purpose; until finally, on the misfortunes which overtook the Greek nation, it took refuge in Asia Minor, where it suffered a still further decline. M. Monti took occasion to expatiate warmly upon the beauty and importance of the Elgin marbles, the value of which could not be over-estimated. He illustrated his lecture with numerous drawings and casts after the principal works of Greek sculpture in the British Museum, the Louvre, and the principal galleries of Italy.

BUST OF MR. LAYARD, M.P., BY PATRICK PARK.—Mr. Park has just completed a very fine model for a bust of Mr. Layard, M.P., which is now temporarily on view at the rooms of Messrs. Colnaghi, Pall-mall East. The bust is quite simple in treatment, without drapery or addition of any kind. The head is turned a little upward to the right, the brows slightly knit, as in thought, and the mouth compressed. The expression altogether is extremely animated, and the likeness is a very good one.

THE CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION.—Although the Emperor and Empress walked this morning in the Corpus Christi procession it was less brilliant than in olden times, when Vienna was itself, which it has never been since the revolution. The fine figure and the military bearing of the Emperor, greatly attracted the attention of foreigners, of whom there are now great numbers in Vienna; but the Empress was the principal point-de-mire of the Viennese. Her Majesty, who had on a Court dress of white damask, wore some magnificent crown jewels, consisting of a diadem, a pendant necklace with tassels, and a girland of diamonds and rubies. Although somewhat pale, her Majesty looked—it is the word employed by the people—"charmant." It may be remarked that some of the centre rubies in the crown, necklace, and girland, are nearly as large as a five-shilling piece. The sixteen or eighteen ladies who were in the suite of the Empress also wore splendid jewels, and as the sun shone brightly on them they reflected all the colours of the rainbow. All the trains were borne by pages of noble birth. In front of the canopy, under which walked the Archbishop of Vienna with the Host, where the male members of the Imperial family, and directly before them Count Bad and Baron Bruck, the Ministers of the Foreign and Finance Departments. Immediately after the Archbishop came the Emperor, and behind him the Empress; Baron Bach, the Minister of the Interior, walked somewhat to the right of her Majesty. The German Guard closed the procession, but the lady-world would certainly have preferred to see the Hungarian and the Italian Guards with their handsome and fiery horses, and equally handsome and fiery riders. The two corps in question fell to pieces during the revolution, and have never been reformed. No cavalry of the line, excepting some ten Dragoons, were present at the ceremony this morning. Last year there were a few squadrons of Lancers, and I well recollect wishing at the time that the Allies had had but a few thousand such fellows to assist them after the battle of the Alma.—*Letter from Vienna, June 7.*

THE WILKINSON TESTIMONIAL.—Totteridge Park was the scene on Thursday of a festival in honour of the learned president of the school—Robert Wilkinson, Esq., M.C.P., M.R.B.M.S., whose educational career presents features of considerable interest. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Lee, of Doctors' Commons, when, after the annual recitations of the scholars had taken place, a portrait of Mr. Wilkinson, painted by Mr. Sayer, was presented to his wife and family, as the gift of his pupils and friends. Dr. Lee, in an address, stated that Mr. Wilkinson had devoted his great energies and learning to the cause of education for twenty-eight years, as a Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, and had promoted brotherly feelings among the boys while awakening them to honourable emulation. Other speakers followed, particularly G. Thompson, Esq., late M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, who dilated in eloquent terms upon the rightful position of the educator in society. Among the guests were two of the Indian Princes now in this country and ex-President Fillmore; and the company in general much admired the very beautiful park and grounds, which formed during the day a varied and highly-picturesque promenade. This fine estate, it seems, is the property of Dr. Lee, who has thus consecrated it to educational purposes of an unsectarian character.

The present war footing of the Austrian army is said to involve an expense of £650,000 florins (say £65,000) a day. The annual cost, therefore, it is calculated, will carry the deficit in the Budget to about 300,000,000 florins (say 30 millions sterling).

## CHART OF THE SEA OF AZOFF.

THAT inland lake of salt water known to antiquity as the Palus Mæotis, and to the moderns as the Sea of Azoff, scarcely noticed by ancient geographers, and rarely explored by ancient navigators, has suddenly started into fame, and become to all classes of politicians one of the most interesting regions of the globe. The victorious flags of united England and France now float over this *mare incognitum*, and invest it with an historical character. The accompanying Chart not only illustrates the scenes of the late naval operations, but exhibits a distinct and accurate view of all the bays and headlands of the Sea of Azoff, and of the most prominent points on the coasts of Taurida and the Caucasian provinces. For the purpose of illustrating the Chart we shall avail ourselves of the latest nautical survey embodied in the work of M. Coreard, and then make some historical remarks on the principal towns which stud the shore.

The bed of the Sea of Azoff is muddy and slimy, and has a tendency to rise; and it is highly probable, this elevation continuing, that the whole may become dry land in the course of a few centuries. According to M. Coreard, the depth of water has diminished three feet between the years 1760 and 1848; in the succeeding quarter of a century the shallowing was two feet; and in the last seventeen years another foot: making a total of six feet in a period of 114 years. The sandbanks are increasing, and new ones are in a state of formation. The greatest depth, as marked in our Chart, is 7½ fathoms, or 43 feet. From Kertch to Taganrog the distance is 200 miles, and from Genitchi to the latter point 250 miles. In the Gulf of the Don the water shoals to 26 feet, while in the roadstead of Taganrog, which lies within that gulf, it falls to about 8 or 10 feet. The waters are thick and turbid, and in many parts is described as resembling pea-soup. This sea was well named by antiquity as a *Palus*, or marsh. It is bounded on the south by the Crimea and the Isle of Taman, between which lies the straits of Kertch or Yenikale, called by the ancients the Cimmerian Bosphorus.

(Continued on page 608.)



T. W. BENSON, Watch Manufacturer. 33.

the magnitude of our legitimate business, we feel obliged to secure our business by placing our dealings under a strict supervision to the manufacturers in Trinidad (Cocoa); we have, therefore, completed arrangements with the highly-respectable firm of Messrs. Henry Thorne and Co., Leeds, whose many years' experience in the preparation of this article, and their uncompromising determination to manufacture only from the choicest nuts, and to rigidly eschew adulteration in any shape, warrant us in recommending their "Genuine Trinidad Cocoa," price Tenpence per pound.

**SIDNEY, WELLS, and CO., Family Tea-men, 8, Ludgate Hill.**





(Continued from page 606.)

Kertch, the ancient Panticopæum, was founded by the Greeks 2000 years ago, though the modern town was built by the late Czar Nicholas, and it contains 12,000 inhabitants. It was a most important place under the Kings of the Bosphorus. When it was in the possession of the Turks they kept a strong garrison there under a Pacha.

Taman, on the opposite side of the strait, was the ancient Phanagoria. Kopil is now the capital of the island, and was formerly the residence of a Seraskier, who commanded all the Tartars of the Kouban for the Khan of the Crimea. The Kouban is the Hypanis of the Greeks, and one of the largest rivers of the Caucasus, having its source in the Spat or El-borus, one of the largest mountains in this part of the earth. Between the Kouban and its branch, the Tchernoi and Protok, Taman is completely insulated. Protok means a rivulet, and Tchernoi black; and, in comparison with the Kouban, it may be called a rivulet.

Arabat is built on the sands between the Sea of Azoff and the Sirwash, or Putrid Sea. A sort of natural dyke, starting from the very foot of the ramparts of Arabat, runs directly northwards, between dashing waves on one side, and, on the other, stagnant and pestilential waters. This narrow causeway is intersected towards the northern extremity by a canal of about 300 feet long, forming a communication between the two seas, and is designated a strait. This dyke is known as the Tongue of Arabat, and called Tonka. It is fifty-two miles long, and is but a few feet above the level of the sea. The Sirwash is divided into two sorts of gulfs, one of which to the west bounds the Isthmus of Perekop; and the other, which is called Bliké, bends to the south towards Theodosia.

Perekop is the portal of the Crimea, and in the days of Tartar rule was called Or-Gapy, or the Golden Gate. Its present name, derived from a Russian word, signifies "a trench between two seas," and exactly describes its position in the geography of Taurida. Herodotus, Strabo, and Pliny were of opinion that, in former ages, Taurida was completely severed from the Caucasus, which is highly probable, for the Isthmus of Perekop is now only five miles in length.

Kaffa is the ancient Theodosia. In very early times it was named Ardena, or the Town of the Seven Gods. While in possession of the Genoese, it was styled Crim Stamboul, or the Constantinople of the Crimea.

At the end of the tongue of Arabat, and on the other side of the canal or strait, is Genitchi—a modern town, growing into commercial importance. Berdiansk also is a new emporium of trade; and, higher up on the coast of the government Ekaterinoslaf—so named in compliment to the Empress Catharine II.—stands the rising city of Marioupol, on the embouchures of the rivers Kaltehouk and Kalmious, backed by a productive territory.

Taganrog is situated at the head of the Sea of Azoff, and celebrated for its salubrity. Here Alexander I. died, having repaired it, in the hope of renovating his shattered health. In a letter from Catharine II. to Voltaire, dated 14th March, 1771, she says that, "After the capture of Azoff, Peter the Great, wishing to have a port on the Sea of that name, fixed on Taganrog. He hesitated for some time after its foundation as to whether he should build the city of St. Petersburg on the Baltic, or raise one at Taganrog. Circumstances finally decided for the former, but no advantage was gained with respect to climate: at Taganrog there is scarcely any winter, while ours is exceedingly long."

Rostoff is washed by the Don before the waters of that river are divided and distributed among the channels which form its mouth, and is a great emporium of trade. This region is one of the most important in the Russian empire. Among other cities it contains Voronetz, seated on the high banks of the river from which its name is derived, and a few

verets from the spot where it falls into the Don. It is one of the largest, finest, and most populous towns within the dominions of the Czar, and lends its name to a government characterised for its fruitfulness, especially in corn. It is accounted one of the most ancient towns; but the exact epoch of its foundation is unknown. It is spoken of, however, as existing in the twelfth century. Its importance dates from the reign of Peter the Great, who resided there for some time to superintend the construction of his ship. From Voronetz a few vessels were floated into the Don, and thence into the Sea of Azoff, which were of great service in the expedition against the town of that name. The dock was afterwards removed to Ustia, at the confluence of the Voronetz and the Don, and finally to the fortress of Rostoff, at the embouchure of the Don. Voronetz contains some cloth manufactories, tanneries, and soap and tallow works, and, during peace, carries on a considerable commerce with the Black Sea.

The town of Azoff lies south-east of Rostoff, and its possession was the earliest military and naval exploit of Peter the Great; but he was repulsed from its walls after losing 30,000 men. Two years afterwards, or in 1695, he made a second and completely successful attack; but was obliged to surrender his conquest to Sultan Achmet III., in 1711, by the treaty of the Pruth. It was again ceded to Russia, in 1774, by the treaty of Kainardji; by virtue of which, and the subsequent convention of 1793, Russian vessels were allowed to navigate the Black Sea, and the passage of the Dardanelles was opened to them. From that period the commerce of Russia spread itself extensively and rapidly both in the Sea of Azoff and in the Euxine.

The eastern shores of the Sea of Azoff are guarded by a military line, which extends from the mouth of the Kouban to the mouth of the Terek, which empties itself into the Caspian. This line is guarded by the Cossacks, now called Tchernomorski. By the ukase of the 30th June, 1792, the Empress Catharine gave up to them the peninsula of Taman, which depends on the government of Taurida, and all the territories lying between the river Kouban and the Sea of Azoff, up to the rivers Yea and Laba. Ekaterinodar, marked on our Chart, is the capital of these Cossacks.

The success of our fleets in these waters has given us complete command of the Sea of Azoff as we have possessed of the Euxine; and the export trade of the whole of the territory bordering its shores, and far away into the interior—whether it be the produce which finds its way down the Don into the Palus Mæotis, or into the Black Sea down the Dnieper, or the Dniester—at the mercy of the Allied fleets.

#### ANAPA—SOUJAK-KALE—GHELENDJIK.

The evacuation of Anapa by the Russians, as reported by the Electric Telegraph, is one of the most satisfactory proofs of the breaking down of the great Northern despotism. In surrendering Anapa to the Circassians, the Russian General abandons not merely a strong fortress, but breaks up one of the chief lines of communication with the Transcaucasian provinces. A few weeks ago the *Invalide Russe* contained a report from General Khotomontoff, in which he stated that he had inspected the fortifications of Novorossisk (Soujak-Kalé) and of Anapa, and found them in good order, and "the troops full of ardour, and ready to receive the enemy." A very short time has shown what reliance to place on such reports. After twenty-five years of incessant warfare, in which the Russians are said to have lost 20,000 men annually, they have been forced to give up Circassia to its brave inhabitants.

The position of Anapa is of very considerable importance, both in a military and commercial point of view. The fortress occupies the northern extremity of the Circassian mountains on the shore of the Euxine, and is only forty-six miles from Kertch, at the entrance of the Sea of Azoff. The fortifications consist of a long sea-wall, a citadel on a perpendicular calcareous rock, and some bastions on the land side. The town is inhabited by a miscellaneous population of Circassians, Tartars, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, Russians, and others, to the number of five thousand. The adverse relations of its masters with the tribes inhabiting the mountain country in its rear have almost neutralised the great advantages offered by its situation, and prevented its growth. Its exports are at present grain, tallow, butter, hides, peltries, wax, &c. It is, however, as a military post that it has been most prized by Russia, most deplored by Turkey. The fort, built by the Turks in 1784, was taken by the Russians in 1791 and in 1807, and only given up with the greatest reluctance. In May, 1828, a detached Russian corps, under Prince Menshikoff, assisted by the fleet, consisting of eight ships of the line, four frigates, and twenty-one corvettes, laid siege to Anapa, and with great difficulty surrounded the place with a strong line of circumvallation, intersecting the neck of land on which Anapa is situated, and extending on each side to the sea. In a few days the works were advanced to the glacis, and, three breaches having been made, the Governor was summoned to surrender. The garrison had consisted of three thousand men; they had defended the fort for forty days; the "untoward event" at Navarino had destroyed the fleet which might have brought them relief; and nothing remained but to surrender.

Upon the conclusion of the war Anapa was not restored; at the peace of Adrianople it was ceded to Russia, with all the coast towns and forts, from the Kouban to Fort St. Nicholas. The name of this last fort will be remembered (although its Turkish denomination of Shaf-katli is, perhaps, better known) as having been taken by the Turks at the opening of last year's Asiatic campaign. Anapa, at the other extremity of the coast line, closes the list. At any other time the transfer of this military position from the Russians to the Circassians—the most vigorous and constant of their enemies—might have been deemed an event of considerable importance; but its evacuation at the present moment is important.

Soujak-Kalé, or Novorossisk, as the Russians call it, was abandoned by the Russian garrison a few weeks ago, the troops falling back on Anapa, and, not finding themselves safe even there, they are said to have retreated beyond the Kuban, that is, if the Circassians allowed them to do so, as a retreating army would find some difficulty in fighting its way through a hostile population.

Baron Haxthausen, in his "Transcaucasia," speaks of the first view of the harbour of Soujak-Kalé as extremely beautiful. It lies very advantageously, the sea forming a small and deep bay, surrounded by lofty mountains, the narrow entrance being formed by two projecting headlands. As a harbour it possesses little value, the bottom of the sea within it being so rocky that anchors have difficulty in holding. The Bora, or north-east wind, is also said to set in frequently with unexpected fury, and strand the vessels with a fearful shock.

Ghendjik, another of the Russian military posts on the Circassian shore, of which we have given an engraving this week, was abandoned to the natives last summer. It is described as being a place of more importance in a military point of view than Novorossisk, and as possessing the advantage of a more secure anchorage than is to be found at some of the other harbours on that coast.

The accompanying Views are from sketches by Captain Gordon, of the Royal Engineers.



RUSSIAN FORTRESSES ON THE COAST OF CIRCASSIA.



ANAPA, EVACUATED BY THE RUSSIANS.—(SEE PAGE 608.)



SOTJAK-KALE.



CHELENDJIK.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

## PARIS, Thursday.

THE King of Portugal and the Lord Mayor stand as rival lions in the estimation of the Parisian public: both are alike followed and fêted, both have alike their sayings and doings chronicled in the *salons* and the papers, and both enjoy in a pretty equal degree the attention and interest of society. A magnificent ball has been offered to the King of Portugal and the Duc de Porto by the Préfet de la Seine; and a variety of other fêtes are taking place, or are in contemplation. Last week, after the presentation of the Lord Mayor's address to the Préfet and the Municipal Commission of the Seine, took place a magnificent banquet of nearly 400 covers; at which appeared—besides the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the French Civic authorities—the English Ambassador, the Ministers, the high functionaries, and various foreigners of distinction. The orchestra and a chorus, on the health of our Queen being proposed, struck up "God Save the Queen;" and a cantata was performed, composed by M. Gounod expressly for the occasion. Nothing could be more complete than the *entente cordiale*, which has manifested itself on all occasions, between our municipal authorities and the French of all classes with whom they have come in contact. The King of Portugal and his brother, attended by the officers who accompanied them, went to visit the Lord Mayor and the Préfet de la Seine, at the Hôtel de Ville. The young King and the Duc de Porto have already visited nearly all the principal public monuments and institutions in Paris, and show the most intelligent interest in all that is displayed to them; they have also appeared at several of the theatres, in company with the Emperor and Empress.

It is announced that the young Archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany is about to visit this capital.

It appears that change of air being considered necessary for the health of the Empress, she purposes, on the departure of the King of Portugal, which is expected to take place on or about the 25th, to proceed to the *Eaux Bonnes*, for a month or five weeks. She will return to complete the preparations for the arrival of Queen Victoria, whose visit is looked forward to with the utmost anxiety.

On Sunday, on the occasion of the display of the *Grandes Eaux* at Versailles, took place a curious assemblage of the physiognomies, languages, and costumes of the various nations now assembled here. The day was lovely, and nothing could exceed the gaiety and brilliancy of the scene. In fact Paris, since the arrival of the fine weather, has assumed a new aspect, and looks as gay as before it was gloomy; and since the revolution of 1848 it has never worn the same outward aspect of prosperity and luxury as it at present displays, despite war calamities and war prices.

The Cattle and Poultry Show in the Champ de Mars has created great interest and attention among the public here, though the high price of entrance, three francs, has had the evil effect of preventing its proving useful to the class most interested in such exhibitions—the cultivators and country people. The English exhibitors were, as may be supposed, peculiarly successful. The fancy fowls, which are, for the most part, almost unknown in France, were the objects of particular interest and attention, especially those of Prince Albert.

Grievous accounts arrive from some of the provinces of the foundations taking place there. At Toulouse, in the department of Cher, at Tarbes, Albé, Carcassonne, Pau, &c., crops, buildings, and bridges have in many places been destroyed, railroads damaged, and communication, for the moment, entirely obstructed.

The plan, mentioned some time since, of establishing subterranean railways in Paris has been brought before the Minister of Public Works, the Préfet de la Seine, and the Préfet de la Police. The object of this plan is to establish a communication, for the transport of heavy merchandise, with all the principal quarters and all the railway stations. The traction is to be operated by means of cables or chains, which will prevent the possibility of any of the accidents occurring where steam is employed as a propeller.

On Saturday evening the Emperor, the Empress, the King of Portugal, and the Duc de Porto, attended a brilliant soirée offered them by the Prince Napoleon, the honours of which were as usual performed by the Princess Mathilde. The King of Portugal presented to the Prince the grand cordon of the Order of the Tower and the Sword, which the latter wore during the evening. The reception was most brilliant.

The preparations for the Queen's reception are already far advanced—the choice of furniture, liveries, and persons to attend upon her Majesty, being already decided upon. The Préfet de la Seine, the Municipal Councillors, and some of the Aides-de-Camp of the Emperor, are to proceed to meet the Queen on her landing at Calais.

Great difficulties—so great that at one moment they were feared to be almost insurmountable—presented themselves to the appearance of the long-looked-for new *chef-d'œuvre* of Verdi, the "*Vêpres Siciliennes*," at the Grand Opera. The composer having heard that Alboni was to commence in the "*Prophète*" on the 29th inst., and fearing that this would interfere with the success of his work, which would be barely commencing its progress before the public, wished to withdraw it; but, being unable by the terms of the convention so to do, sought to obtain that it should have twelve representations assured before the appearance of this cantatrice. After much difficulty and discussion this requisition has been complied with, and the production is to be performed at least two nights a week until the number is complete.

On Sunday took place the opening of a new restaurant which promises to have a prodigious success. This is in the *salle Montesquieu*, built some years since for a bazaar; it is capable of containing upwards of 500 to dine with ease. The dinner is simple, but reasonable in price, and served with the utmost celerity. The bill is presented, paid at a counter, receipted, and serves as a passport at the door of *sortie*. On the first day upwards of 1000 persons breakfasted and dined in the establishment.

## THE PIEDMONTESE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

The following report from the Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian Expeditionary Corps, dated Kadikoi, May 15, describes the first participation of the Italian troops in the Crimean campaign:—

My column, reinforced by two English batteries, one regiment of *Lancers*, and one of mounted *Chasseurs*, six hundred strong, and placed under my orders, took the right in the order of march. At break of day we arrived at the high ground of Kamara. The 5th battalion of Rifles was with the English infantry, under the orders of General Sir Colin Campbell, marching on the heights that extend from the extreme right of the line that covers Balaklava.

My troops met with no resistance. The Russian outposts fell back before us, and some of their infantry battalions on the right bank of the Tchernaya retreated gradually as, after crossing the stream, I advanced with the British Light Cavalry, for the purpose of reconnoitering the roads that lead to the strongest Russian positions, and to the valley of Baidar.

About noon I recrossed the Tchernaya, and occupied with my two brigades the good positions of Kamara. We overlooked the torrent, and we held a height very near some Russian positions on my right, being the position most in advance of those taken up to-day. My troops, though not yet with their full complement, are within reach of the enemy.

## THE OVERLAND MAIL.

On Monday last the steamer *Calcutta* arrived at Trieste, in 118 hours, from Alexandria, with advices from Calcutta to May 4th; Madras, 9th; Bombay, 12th.

There is nothing new from India. Lord Dalhousie's health was indifferent. Trade was very depressed, and limited.

## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The retreat of the Russian army across the Kouban appears to have been in consequence of an apprehended attack by the natives, assisted by a detachment of French troops. A private letter from the Crimea, dated the 2nd inst., states that the Allied Admirals in the Sea of Azoff had demanded of General Pelissier a reinforcement of troops, in order to continue their operations on the coast of Asia. Their demand had been complied with, and four battalions of French troops had embarked at Kamiesch on the 31st ult. The object of the Admirals was said to be to attack Anapa, where the Russians had concentrated all their forces. It was on the 5th inst. that the Russians evacuated the last of their strongholds in Circassia, and the news of their having done so would, no doubt, enable the four battalions of French troops to return to Kamiesch, where their services will, probably, soon be required in a much more hazardous undertaking than the storming of Anapa. It appears, however, that the Allies now see their way to the accomplishment of the great object upon which they have been so long engaged. The letter of the 2nd inst. states that the division which crossed the Tchernaya, under the command of General Canrobert, supported by General Bosquet, had established and fortified a *tête de pont* in front of the Russian fortifications. The Turks were encamped to the right of the hillock in front of the Tchernaya, while the Piedmontese occupied the heights which extend from the Tchernaya to the sea. It was said that General Pelissier would advance when he had received a sufficient supply of horses and mules. In the meantime the garrison of Sebastopol is described as having become demoralised. The troops now perceive that they are losing ground every day, and that, notwithstanding their tenacity, the town must fall at no distant period.

The correspondence between the Governors of Sebastopol and Kertch, found in the latter town, shows the Russians to be very tired of the war, and that there is much sickness among them. One of the letters found orders the preparation of 10,000 beds in the different hospitals of the peninsula. The *Presse d'Orient* of the 4th states that the French prisoners who have returned from Odessa estimate the total number of Russian invalids throughout the Crimea at 100,000. They say that the typhus fever, which broke out at Sebastopol in the spring, carried off an immense number. They confirm the fact that all the provisions for the Russian army were drawn from Kertch and Kaila, while the reinforcements arrive from Perekop.

General D'Aumetarde, who has been left in command of Kertch, corroborates this statement, which must be very discouraging to the Anglo-Russian party. He says:—"The Russian army, deprived of Kertch, and disturbed at Arabat, will be reduced to the Perekop road only, which is insufficient for their supplies." Rear-Admiral Lyons states also that the transit of rations from the Sea of Azoff to Sebastopol, which is now put down, has been going on at the rate of fifteen hundred carts daily. The quantity of Government stores destroyed by the Allies he estimates at four months' rations for 100,000 men. If the soldiers in Sebastopol were actually short of bread six weeks ago, as the letter of a Russian officer in that place represented them to be, we may be quite sure that they will have to give in very soon, if a general engagement do not take place.

As regards the total number of Russian troops in the Crimea, they seem to have been greatly exaggerated. General D'Aumetarde says:—

The force which had been charged with the defence of the peninsula (of Kertch) may be estimated at 6000 men. General Wrangel, who commanded them, had several times applied for reinforcements. A letter from General Gortschakoff which has fallen into our hands informs him that not only will no reinforcements be sent to him, but orders him to send all his cavalry to Sebastopol.

## CAPTURE OF THE MAMELON.

The brief announcement in our last publication that the bombardment was recommenced on the afternoon of the 6th was speedily followed by news of a most important and brilliant movement by our gallant Allies on the Mamelon and its supporting works, which were carried, in a short but bloody fight, on the evening of the 7th. The Mamelon, as most of our readers must be aware from the frequent references made to it in the course of the siege, was one of the most formidable of the exterior defences of the town. It is a hill, in front of the famous Malakoff Tower and batteries, strongly fortified by the Russians, and before which many of the extensive rifle-pits, recently captured by the French, were situated. On the eastern side of the inlet known as Careening Bay, and therefore to the north-east of the Mamelon, the external defences of the town were completed by two formidable redoubts which figure in the Russian despatches as the Selinghinsk and Volhynian Redoubts, and these also were attacked and carried on the 7th. The assault was made at the unusually early hour of half-past six in the evening, and in the course of an hour the assailants were masters of the entire works, having captured no fewer than 73 guns and 502 prisoners, of whom 20 are officers. The battle seems to have been desperate, but the importance of the position attained justifies even the risk and the loss on the side of the Allies. General Pelissier had apparently been guided in his decision to attack early in the course of the bombardment, and in force, by the fact of the Russians on former occasions so speedily repairing damages to their works, and then recommencing to annoy the Allies by night sorties. The latest despatch from General Pelissier is of the 9th inst., announcing that "all the demonstrations of the enemy against the conquered works have been fruitless," and that they had "completely abandoned to us the right shore of the Careening Bay," while we were also ready to harass or destroy by the fire of our mortars the Russian vessels which had sought refuge in the Artillery Bay, near the mouth of the harbour.

The line of the defences of Sebastopol on the eastern face were, as our readers probably know, confined, previously to February last, to the grounds south of the Careening Bay. The whole south coast of the Great Harbour had, up to that time, been quite in the power of the enemy; but when the French broke ground from the hills above Inkerman, and began to erect batteries intended to command the Great Harbour, the Russians threw up these redoubts on Mount Sapouné. This is a steep hill, with a slope towards Inkerman, and a precipitous descent in its rear towards the waters of the roadstead. At the time they were begun the operation was regarded as one of great daring, because there was no retreat from the position; at the same time its occupation was a decided and annoying check to the advance of our Allies. Consequently General Canrobert ordered an attack upon the redoubts in February and March last, but without success, because it was found that the works were exposed "on every side to the Russian artillery." We therefore conclude that the faces of the Russian batteries which swept this rugged hill were silenced by the heavy fire of the 6th and 7th June.

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

The only events to be recorded in the Baltic this week are the taking of a few coasting vessels belonging to the enemy, and a reconnaissance of Cronstadt by Admiral Dundas and his French colleague. From the survey taken, the position of the submarine piles outside the entrance to the harbour on the north side is said to have been ascertained. Three line-of-battle ships and two frigates are moored across the harbour's mouth. Along the line of coast leading to it several additional earthworks have been thrown up, and the defences generally have been materially strengthened since the fleet was at anchor off Cronstadt in 1854. In addition to the line-of-battle ships lying under shelter of the forts, there is a large flotilla of gun-boats; the harbour is so thickly studded with them that it is impossible to count them accurately, but their number is estimated at little short of 200.

On a previous occasion the two British Rear-Admirals made a reconnaissance on the northern side of Cronstadt. The *Martin* having stood in shore as far as practicable, they embarked in their respective gigs and proceeded within 1400 yards of the spot where the enemy's vessels blockading the channel leading to the harbour are at anchor. The Russians, however, did not fire on them, their object being to make them prisoners, which they attempted, but fortunately were prevented in accomplishing by the officers on board the *Martin*, who, observing the enemy's intention, promptly made signal "that two Russian boats were in chase" hoisted the "recall" for all boats, and fired a gun to enforce immediate obedience to the signal, as is the custom in the service on important occasions. This circumstance was sufficient to convince the Admirals that their opponents were making some important movement, and induced them to return to the *Martin*, where they were apprised of their narrow escape.

It appears that not one of the larger class of vessels can approach the north side of Cronstadt nearer than two and a half miles, a distance far too great for the heaviest shot they can throw to produce any impression on the batteries. The class of ships required is such as can carry four of Nasmyth's wrought-iron guns, now in course of formation, which are to throw shot 14 inches in diameter, of a cylindrical shape, and of a weight of from 4 cwt. to 10 cwt., with a maximum charge of powder of 50 lb. A dozen of these ships, constructed to draw not more than ten feet of water,

in conjunction with an adequate number of steam-gun-boats, will be able to penetrate the narrow channels and creeks, and soon smash to atoms the strongest works of masonry built by the hands of man.

## THE FINAL VIENNA CONFERENCE.

The last of the Vienna Conferences took place on the 4th inst., and was attended by the following parties:—For Austria, Count Buol-Schauenstein and Baron Rökess-Osten; for France, Baron Bourqueney; for Great Britain, the Earl of Westmoreland; for Russia, Prince Gortschakoff and M. de Titoff; for Turkey, Aali Pacha and Aariff Effendi. Count Buol stated that, as a last resource, Austria was prepared to make another proposition intended to settle by way of compromise the disputed point of the limitation of the naval forces of Russia in the Black Sea. In the eleventh Conference, held on the 19th of April, M. Drouyn de Lhuys had suggested that, as Russia peremptorily objected to treat with the other great Powers on the limitation of her own naval forces, an expedient might be found to meet this difficulty, by bringing about a direct arrangement between Russia and the Porte to adjust the balance of their respective forces, which arrangement should have the same validity and effect as the general acts of the Conference. To this was added Lord John Russell's most unfortunate declaration of the 19th of March, that the best and most admissible conditions of peace would be those which should be most consistent with the honour of Russia, as well as with the security of Europe. Upon these hints, which certainly do no credit to the sagacity or firmness of our negotiators, the Austrian Cabinet set to work to construct its final scheme, to the following effect:—It proposed, in the first place, that the great Powers should bind themselves to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire, and should bind themselves to consider every act or event of a nature to infringe upon it as a question of European interest. Secondly, that the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey should propose by common agreement to the Conference the equal amount of the effective naval forces to be kept up by them in the Black Sea, such amount not to exceed the number of Russian ships now afloat in that sea, and that this agreement should form an integral part of the general treaty; the Straits to remain closed, but each of the other Powers to be authorised by firman to station two frigates in the Black Sea, and in case of attack the Sultan to open the passage to all the naval forces of his allies.

A considerable amount of diplomatic tongue-fence took place, the net result of which was that Prince Gortschakoff condescended to say that "he finds in the general principles of Count Buol's project the basis of a possible solution of the third guarantee." The English and French Ambassadors both declared that their instructions were exhausted; and thus the solemn force ended.

## AMERICA.

The Mail steam-ship *Baltic*, which left New York on the 30th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

Several persons, who had been committed to gaol charged with enlisting recruits within the United States for the purpose of serving in the war in the Crimea, had been examined before the United States' Commissioners' Court. The result was an adjournment. Three persons had also been examined in the same Court, charged with fitting out a brig at the port of New York for the purpose of the African slave trade. This case was also adjourned, on the parties finding bail to a large amount.

Colonel Kinney's vessel, the *United States*, was lying in East River, New York, blockaded by three Government steamers and a revenue cutter. An attempt to sail had been frustrated by the authorities.

Proceedings have been commenced against the infringers of the prohibitory liquor law.

The *New York Herald* publishes, in the form of a letter addressed to the President, the reply of Mr. Perry, United States' Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, to the charges brought against him by the Hon. P. Soule.

The election held to fill vacancies in the Legislature for Kansas had resulted in favour of the pro-slavery candidate.

Accounts from the plains, received through various channels, agree that the Indian tribes were assuming a very hostile attitude against the whites; the combination of the Sioux Indians for this object was confirmed.

Advices from Mexico to the 19th ult. state that Santa Anna, at the latest accounts, was advancing upon Zamora, while the insurgents were posted in force; his army, however, had been separated by the skillful manœuvring of his opponents. It was reported that the Government troops had gained a victory at Guanajuato.

Later intelligence from the Great Salt Lake reports that prosperity prevailed throughout the valley.

Havannah dates to the 23rd ult. had been received. The Captain-General had returned from his tour of official inspection in the provinces, highly pleased with the result. The United States' frigate *Constitution*, which arrived there after a two years' cruise on the coast of Africa, had only lost two men out of a crew of 500, one of whom was accidentally drowned, and the other died of pulmonary consumption. The low rate of mortality is unprecedented.

The Canadian Legislature had been prorogued by his Excellency Sir Edmund Head. A bill for applying the principle of popular elections to the House had been thrown out.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER ship-of-war, of the largest dimensions, is about to be laid down the Dockyard at Pembroke. She is to carry 130 guns, and one pivot-gun, and is to be called the *Hove*, in the room of the ship of that name of 120 guns, broken up a few years since. The *Hove* will be several feet longer than the *Duke of Wellington*, and, in order to lay her down, one of the slips is to be lengthened; and this is being rapidly effected, and when completed her building will be immediately proceeded with.

New barracks are to be erected in the immediate vicinity of Hobbs' Point, and it is said that a contract for huts to accommodate 1000 men has been taken by the Ordnance, such erection to be finished in two months, it being the intention of Government to concentrate a large Militia force at this point.

ORDERS have arrived at Sheerness for the *Geyser*, 6 guns, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, to receive on board, in addition to her present armament, one 42-pounder 10 feet 6 inches, 85 cwt. gun, to be used as a bow chaser between decks. During the use of this gun the men will be entirely under cover from the fire of an enemy. The *Geyser* is under sailing orders. She is to take with her the *Hinde* gun-boat, Lord Edward Henry Cecil, Acting Lieutenant, in command. The *Hinde* is armed with two 32-pounders of 55 cwt. on pivots—one forward, the other aft. She also takes the mortar-vessels, *Blazer* and *Surly*, with her direct to the Baltic.

MEDALS for Burmah will be presented to the officers and soldiers of the 94th Foot who were engaged in the late Burmese war previous to the departure of the regiment for foreign service. There are scarcely 120 rank and file at present with the regiment who are entitled to the decoration, nearly 400 men having volunteered into other regiments before the corps embarked for England; and 500 entered for the 18th Royal Irish on that regiment proceeding to the Crimea.

The huts at Shorncliffe, near Sandgate, which are intended to accommodate 5000 men, are nearly completed; but the sinking of the wells and the sanitary arrangements for the Camp are still in an unfinished state. The casemate barracks at the Castle of Dover, overlooking the sea, are in progress, and in a short time there will be accommodation there for a large number of troops.

A NEW Dock was opened in Portsmouth Dockyard on Tuesday, by the entrance into it of her Majesty's new yacht, to be coppered. Its length is 335 feet; breadth, 82 feet; draft, at high water, 23 feet (spring tides); width of the entrance, 70 feet. It is 50 feet longer than any other of her Majesty's docks, and has cost in the aggregate £63,000.

The British Foreign Legion is now being vigorously recruited by detachments arriving daily from the Continent. The dépôt is to be removed from Dover to the Camp at Shorncliffe.

ORDERS have been issued for the embarkation of those regiments of militia which have volunteered for service at Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, to relieve the regiments of the line at those places which are under orders for the Crimea. Those corps for service must number at least 450 bayonets respectively. The Oxfordshire, Monmouthshire, Essex Rifles, and Berkshire Regiments of Militia, it is believed, will be the first to embark.

ORDERS were received at Portsmouth Dockyard on Tuesday to prepare and render fit for immediate service the whole of the ships' boats and others capable of carrying guns or armed men—a boat expedition being wanted for the shallow waters of the Sea of Azoff. The utmost activity prevails in their equipment. The dockyard battalion's armed launches are already pressed into this important service. Powerful steamers will carry out this formidable and numerous flotilla to the scene of their contemplated operations.

THE ENCAMPMENT AT ALDERSHOT.—Five regiments of militia now occupy the new Encampment, and are daily exercised and trained to military service. The huts are built on the model of those in the Crimea, and the various arrangements for the men are calculated to afford visitors an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with camp life as it is in the East.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 595.)

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in moving to refer his bill to limit the hours of work in respect to needlewomen to the Select Committee on bills for regulating trade, gave an appalling account of the sufferings endured by those poor women, who were frequently obliged to labour for seventeen or eighteen hours a day, and who were, consequently, victims to consumption, loss of sight, and other dreadful casualties.

Earl GRAYVILLE would not object to the motion of the noble Earl; but he thought that the same principle which justified legislation on behalf of milliners and needlewomen would equally justify legislation in respect to domestic servants.

After some conversation the motion was agreed to.  
The Gold Finger Rings Bill was read a second time.  
The Cambridge University Bill was read a third time and passed.  
The Administration of Oaths Abroad Bill passed through Committee.  
The Brighton Incorporation Bill and the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill were severally read a third time and passed.  
The County Palatine of Lancaster Bill passed through Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and was occupied up to four o'clock discussing the Scotch Education Bill. The preamble, after much opposition, having been agreed to, the first clause was under discussion when the House adjourned at four o'clock.

The House resumed business at six o'clock.

## THE VICTORIA GOVERNMENT BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the second reading of this bill.  
Mr. BELL asserted that the bill was opposed to the wishes of the majority of the colonists, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. MIALD seconded the amendment.  
Mr. LOWE objected that in the bill this House encroached upon the functions of the Colonial Legislature, and it allowed the Colonial Legislature to encroach upon the Imperial functions. The noble Lord called upon the House to legislate upon matters of which they knew nothing, and upon which they ought to take evidence, or they would be legislating altogether in the dark. He thought that they ought not to proceed further with this bill, but to send it out for the consideration of the Colonial Legislature.

Mr. J. BAIL defended the bill.  
Mr. ADDERLEY said, his objections to the measure would be removed if power were given to the Colonial Legislature to alter the bill so far as related to the position contained in the bill of 1850, without being again obliged to send it home for approval; otherwise he would give the measure his unequalled opposition, believing that it would create disaffection in the colony, and eventually, perhaps, its alienation.

Sir J. PAKINGTON supported the bill, as he considered it a measure in conformity with the arrangement entered into between the colony and the Government of Lord Derby a few years ago.

Mr. DUFFY had many objections to urge to the bill, but would reserve them until the measure was in Committee.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied to the objections that had been urged. After a few words from Mr. A. PELLATT and Mr. HADFIELD,

Mr. BELL withdrew his amendment, and the bill was read a second time. The New South Wales Government Bill was read a second time, after considerable opposition on the part of Mr. Lowe (who moved the postponement of the measure for six months) and on that of several other hon. members.

Several other bills on the paper were advanced a stage.

## THE COURT.

The Court has been again enlivened this week by a Drawing-room—the last of the season—which took place on Thursday.

On Saturday her Majesty received a visit from the Duchess of Cambridge, and afterwards drove out in an open landau. Prince Albert visited Sir Edwin Landseer's studio in the afternoon, and in the evening went to the Trinity-house, on Tower-hill, and presided, as Master of the Corporation, at the dinner of the Elder Brethren. His Royal Highness afterwards joined her Majesty at the Royal Italian Opera.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, and the Princesses Adelaide and Feodora of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, rode on horseback and visited the Surrey Zoological Gardens. His Royal Highness drove out with her Majesty in the afternoon, and in the evening the Queen and the Prince honoured the concert of the Philharmonic Society at the Hanover-square Rooms with their presence. The Queen and Prince Albert were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, and the Princesses Adelaide and Feodora of Hohenlohe.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which the Hon. Milford Fillmore, late President of the United States, was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, by the Earl of Clarendon, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Sir James Hudson, the Queen's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sardinia, and Mr. Percy Doyle, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico, were also presented to the Queen, by the Earl of Clarendon. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert went to Twickenham, to visit the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, accompanied by the Princesses of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg.

The Earl of Eglinton will give a ball on Thursday, the 21st instant.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

**APPOINTMENTS.—Archdeaconry:** The Archdeaconry of Carlisle has been conferred upon the Rev. Dr. William Jackson, Rector of Lowther, and domestic chaplain to the Earl of Lonsdale. **Rectory:** The Rev. W. P. Goode to Earsham, otherwise Earsham All Saints', in Norfolk. **Vicarages:** The Rev. W. W. Trumper to Clifford, Herefordshire; the Rev. A. Boodle to Little Allington, Northamptonshire; the Rev. R. O. J. Thorpe to St. Clement's, Cambridge; the Rev. W. H. Bland to Braceby, near Grantham. **Incumbencies:** The Rev. T. B. Simpson to Rassen-thwaite, near Keswick; the Rev. J. J. Manley to Mortlake, Surrey.

**CONSECRATION OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.**—A new church, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 26th of May, 1854 (Ascension-day), situate in Ashley-place, at the western end of Victoria-street, Pimlico, was consecrated on Tuesday morning by the Bishop of London.

**WATFORD CHURCH.**—We regret to record the repetition on Sunday last of the painful scenes presented on the 3rd instant at Watford Church. At twelve o'clock all the school children left the church, and with them many families. Immediately following the sermon the move became general, and the minister had but at most fifty of his flock left out of a densely-crowded congregation.

**TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. GEHLE.**—The Rev. Dr. Gehle, Minister of the Dutch Church, Austinfriars, and Chaplain to the Netherlands Legation, has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ministry, by preaching on Acts iv. 12, the first part, to a very numerous and highly respectable congregation. After Divine service his Excellency the Netherlands Minister, Consul-General May, the gentlemen of the vestry, and the *élite* of his countrymen, received the rev. gentleman in the vestry-room; and, after appropriate addresses by Messrs. Sack and Van den Ende, treasurer and office-bearers of the church, presented him, on the part of the vestry, with an elegant silver tea and coffee equipage, by Messrs. Savory and Sons, Cornhill; and also, on the part of some of the rev. gentleman's friends, with a silver kettle and stand, from the manufactory of Messrs. Collis and Co., Regent-street, as a testimonial of their appreciation of the minister's long and faithful services.

**FOUNDING OF THE SCREW-STEAMER "IMPERATRICE."**—This vessel left Woolwich for the Crimea on the 5th inst., with a cargo of Government stores, consisting of shell, powder, many cases of rifles, and other articles. On the following morning, shortly before one a.m., she was run into off Dungeness by the *Commerce*, of Ostend. The *Imperatrice* was proceeding with her masthead and side lights all burning brightly. The night was dark but clear. The Captain and chief officer were both on the bridge, the second mate was on deck, and a man on each bow on the look-out. Suddenly they saw a vessel close to them, approaching rather on their starboard bow. Captain Fillan immediately ordered his vessel's helm to be ported, the engines to be eased and stopped; but finding he must otherwise cut the stranger in two, countermanded his order to port the helm, and ordered it a starboard. The brigantine came stem on, striking the steamer on the starboard side amidships. She carried away her own bowsprit, stove in the bulwark, and smashed a boat of the steamer. The brigantine appeared to have no look-out, she showed no light, and did nothing to avoid a collision. As soon as she got clear, however, she made sail away to the eastward. The *Imperatrice* soon began to leak rapidly, and the pumps were manned. On looking over the side the plates from the blow were found much indented and started. The carpenter was sent over the side with ockum and canvas to stop the leak as much as possible, but the compartment filled. On arriving in the Downs, Captain Fillan determined to proceed to Sheerness, but in going through the Gulls the vessel suddenly filled, and went down in about eight fathoms water, leaving the crew barely time to save their lives.

## ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

## MEETING IN DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting, convened by the Association for the Promotion of Administrative Reform, was held at Drury-lane Theatre. The pit, boxes, and galleries were well filled, and the stage was occupied by a number of members of Parliament and gentlemen, supporters of the movement, among whom were Austin H. Layard, M.P.; James Bell, M.P.; Jacob Bell, Esq.; W. K. Norway, Esq., Secretary to the Reform Club; A. G. Otway, M.P.; Apsley Pellatt, M.P.; George Stagg, John Lowrie, E. Lovaine, W. Tite, M.P.; F. Bennoch, Mr. Critchley, M.P.; D. Mackenzie, W. Jackson, Esq., Hartlepool; Leigh Smith, D. Brown, W. Leaf, J. A. Nicholay, M. Travers, H. Ingram, W. L. Ogleby, H. Bateman, R. Henderson, Sir Charles Napier, Norman Wilson, John Lupton, F. Hooton, W. A. Lyon, Captain Dawson, George Moore, J. B. Luntens, W. Chamberlain, W. Edgar, jun., Edwin James, Q.C.; Dr. Sibson, F.R.S.; W. Jackson, M.P.; Major Reed, M.P.; Captain Eastwick, Rev. J. B. Gray, M. Hullah, W. Kirk, Peter Graham, — Whalley, Esq., Johnstoun Neal, &c.

Samuel Morley, Esq., who occupied the chair, said he had little idea a month ago that he should have been called to occupy his present position. He was one of a few earnest thoughtful men who believed that there was positive danger in the excitement of the public mind with regard to the existing state of things, and that there would be safety only in concentrating the danger with reference to that state of things which as a nation they complained of. They had consequently taken on themselves to call a meeting at the London Tavern; and how that invitation was responded to was well known. He denied that they had any wish to injure the aristocracy. A member of a noble family said to a friend of his, "If Administrative Reform goes on, what is to become of our younger sons?" Now, he (Mr. Morley) believed that question was one in the right solution of which the people was deeply interested. He would ask the question, if the present state of things of which we complain was not altered, what was to become of our younger sons? At the same time he denied that there was any desire to attack the aristocracy, but held that it was a duty to their children to remedy the existing evil, and if they let the opportunity pass it would be difficult to say what would become of their sons. The best thing the youthful aristocracy could do was to fit themselves for the government of the country. They seemed like the Irishman who applied for relief and said that unless he received it he should be compelled to do a deed his soul abhorred—to work. If they fitted themselves for public office, he believed the country would be glad to see the aristocracy in office, for England was fond of its aristocracy. But it was indispensable that efficiency for service, tested by competition, and not favouritism, should be the order of the day. It was said that they were taking on them a work which did not belong to such a body; but the public business of England was the business of every Englishman; and it was because the House of Commons had been unfaithful to the people in this matter that this movement was originated. England now stood in a lower position in the opinion of Europe than she had stood five years ago. There was no reason for that, no want of the elements of national strength, but the nation had neglected to act up to its responsibilities, and it was necessary that the people should determine what should be done to stop the evils which existed. They had the evidence of Lord Lansdowne, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord John Russell of the torpid and inactive manner in which the business of Government was conducted. He would refer to the number of offices held by several individuals in the Government. (The hon. gentleman then read the offices which had at different times been held by Lord J. Russell, Sir G. Grey, Sir Charles Wood, and Lord Granville, a very long list being attached to the name of each.) They never heard of a timber-merchant becoming a colonial broker, or changing from one sort of business to another like that. Look at the manner in which our Colonial Government had been handed over from one Minister to another. Must not that be detrimental to the interest of the Colonies? The working staff in the public offices were wanting in efficiency. It was a system of political favouritism only which recommended men for the public service. Every man came into the world with some sort of talent, and every one who fitted himself by labour and acquirements for public offices ought not to be required to go cap in hand to a member of Parliament or a Secretary to the Treasury. There ought to be nothing to stop him from obtaining public employment but inefficiency. Every such man ought to have the opportunity of working in the public service. That was the theory of this association. He believed that it would be a relief to the House of Commons to get rid of this system. It was said, why not look to the House of Commons? He was of opinion that the House of Commons had failed the country in the matter. Almost every member was brought under the control of the "whipper-in"—a term which of itself showed that all independence was destroyed, and the present House of Commons had shown itself more vehement in promoting the interests of party than any other interest. The great contention between the two parties had been how the one should be kept out of office and how the other should get in. What he wanted to see was the formation of a really independent party in the House of Commons. If they could only get one hundred good men in such a position, the work would be half done.

Mr. Layard, who was hailed with immense and long-continued cheering, said, the present movement represented the intelligence, the wealth, and the enterprise of England. If he were called upon to divide England into two parties in connection with that movement, he should say, "On the one side you have all men of common sense and of good sense, all men of responsibility and of wealth, all men who, by their own toil, by their own perseverance, and by the sweat of their own brow, hoped to raise themselves, and to do good public service; on the other side you have a small party who claim for themselves a monopoly of government, and who live, grow fat, and vegetate upon those corruptions and evils, which we, please God, are determined if possible to reform." Why, if that were not the case, was the chairman there that evening? As he told them, he was a man of business—he was a man who essentially depended upon tranquillity and public quiet to enable him to accumulate that wealth, and to acquire that position, to which he was so justly entitled. Around him he saw other gentlemen of the same class. He saw there representatives of literature, of art, and of science; and the chairman had read a letter from a gentleman who was the most distinguished man in literature in this country, informing them of his intention to join the movement. What was it that drew such persons from their ordinary avocations? It was the conviction that these were times when agitation, however dangerous it might be, was necessary to correct greater evils than agitation itself produced. After referring to the doctrines of the Peace party as un-English and dangerous, Mr. Layard showed that even those politicians who were most earnest in their desire for peace must see the necessity of carrying the war on with vigour and efficiency, so as to bring it most speedily to a safe and honourable conclusion. It was argued by some that the late successes in the Crimea had done away with the necessity for the present association, but it must not be forgotten that many of these successes had been owing to the adoption of the grand rule which they urged upon Government—putting the right man in the right place. After a long period of inactivity, a new and vigorous man was appointed to the command of the French army. What followed? His name was scarcely mentioned in the united camps till success followed. The fact of the right man having been appointed encouraged the troops, and success followed, and would always follow if things went on on the same principle. In following out the principles of the association the people must do their part. In every large town where a committee was organised they ought to call upon their representatives, in the words of Lord Goderich, "not to darken the doors of Mr. Hayter." The House of Commons had hitherto been divided into two parties, neither of whom relied upon popular support. He wanted to see a new party—a national party—which would look after the interests of the people. Hitherto the House of Commons had been carrying on a great struggle unmindful of the people. The members were struggling for place, and knew nothing of what happened out of doors. They were like gamblers; everything was staked upon a throw; but the police were already at the door, and if they went on much longer, the cards, the players, the lights, and the dice would all be taken. The Whigs had staked very heavily on the Liberal card, and they had won; but they showed no gratitude to the Liberal card. The moment they had pocketed the stakes they left the card to its fate.

Mr. Lindsay, M.P., in the course of an excellent speech, related several instances of gross mismanagement of public business. One of the most glaring cases related to the shipment of cavalry to the Crimea. Having been told by General Evans six weeks ago that he was anxious to send out some 3000 horses to the Crimea, for the division of the army under his command, but that the Admiralty could not find tonnage for that purpose, he (Mr. Lindsay) made inquiry, and found that, at the very time that the Admiralty had been making that excuse, a friend of his had offered to Lord Panmure a magnificent fleet of the finest and swiftest ships in the world, at the low rate of 15s. or 17s. per ton register; and the only answer he received was that it would be considered. On the 1st of May another fleet of excellent vessels was offered to Government; but that was not accepted either. "It was now three months since these horses had been bought, and he understood the larger part of them had not yet been sent out." Another case was that of a Manchester merchant who had made a tender to Government of a steamer which he had in the Clyde. The answer of the official was that Government would accept the tender if the steamer were sent round to Liverpool, to be examined by the official surveyor there. The owner refused to comply with so unreasonable and unbusinesslike a demand, and therefore the tender was not accepted. But that was nothing to another case he could relate. Just the day before that great administrator Sir James Graham left office, a steamer of the value of £50,000 was lying at Deptford, and the Admiralty had twelve tons of stores lying at Newcastle. The steamer was under orders to go to Portsmouth to take up troops immediately for the Crimea, but orders were given by the Admiralty to the owner that in her way to Portsmouth she must call at Newcastle (Shouts of laughter, "Hear," and cheers). If this was not so serious a matter for the country, he could laugh himself; but to be ordered to go to Newcastle to call for those twelve tons of stores! The owner wrote to the Secretary to the Admiralty, saying that those twelve tons could be brought up from Newcastle for £6, but that it would cost the country £2000 for the ship to go round

for them. The Admiralty wrote a very angry letter, as if he was presuming to dictate to them, and ordered the ship to go round. The owner again remonstrated, and an order came down in which it was said that "Sir J. Graham insisted that the ship should be made ready to go to Newcastle to take in twelve tons of combustibles on the following Monday, on her way to Portsmouth." Still the owner said he could not put the country to the cost of £2000, and he would not let the ship go, let the consequences be what they might. In three days, the Admiralty being ashamed to write a contradictory order, a letter came from another department at Deptford, in which it was said, "Captain Austin begs to inform Mr. —, that, in consequence of a telegraphic message just received, it is not intended that his ship should go to the Tyne, as the articles at Newcastle will be sent thence to Woolwich." And so they found out their mistake at last.

The meeting having been afterwards addressed by Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. Otway, M.P., and Sir C. Napier, the chairman announced that the next meeting would be held on that day fortnight.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The prices of the Royal yearlings at Tattersall's last Monday presented a marked contrast to those obtained last year. Fourteen of them in 1854 produced 6183 guineas, or 441 guineas a piece; whereas the seventeen this year only realised 2871 guineas, or 163 guineas a piece! The blood of Iago and Alarm is by no means popular; and the indifferent Derby settling, added to the mediocre qualities which have been displayed by some of the high-priced ones of last season, not a little contributed to depress the market. Lord Derby bid in person for two or three of the lots, and there was also some sharp competition between Lord Maidstone and Admiral Rous. A filly by Orlando out of Eulogy realised the highest price, viz., 480 guineas; and the most valuable colt—a chestnut one, by Orlando out of Iodine's dam—fell to Mr. R. B. Cooper, the owner of Autocrat, for 350 guineas. The Pica filly went into John Scott's stable for 350 guineas. Sister to Grapeshot was bought by Mr. Kirwan, and Sister to Frantic by Admiral Rous, each of them fetching 130 guineas.

Although the Ascot Cup produced a very exciting finish, it was one of the very slowest races of the kind on record. Teddington and Stockwell ran the distance in about 35 seconds less time; but we consider that the absence of a pace was rather against Fandango than otherwise. We do not expect that he will be stripped again before the Great Yorkshire Stakes, as Kattle (8st. 5lb.) is a serious impediment to all comers in the Goodwood Cup. Knight of St. George and Andover, neither of whom likes a long distance with a pace, might have been suited at Ascot this year, but both of them shrunk from essaying that great Cup test of Derby and St. Leger winners which brought fresh laurels to Memnon, Touchstone (twice), Van Tromp, Flying Dutchman, Teddington, and West Australian; while Mameluke, Cadland, Plenipo, Bloomsbury, Attila, Cossack, Faugh-a-ballagh, The Colonel, Voltigeur, Rowton, and Rockingham, essayed it in vain. Virago is, we fear, a confirmed roarer; but her performance in the Ascot Hunt Cup under 9st. 7lb. proves that she has still much of her old form left. Very little betting has as yet taken place about the St. Leger, and it seems just a fine point whether Rifelman can be got ready in time for it.

Race meetings come fast and thick during next week, beginning with Knighton on Tuesday. Beverley furnishes six races, both on Wednesday and Thursday—the Bishop Burton Stakes for two-year-olds and the Beverley Cup being the leading events on the former day, and the East Riding Handicap on the latter. The racing festival of Hampshire commences with the Bibury Club Meeting on Wednesday, and ends at Winchester on Friday. Astrologus and Brother to Orinoco are in the Champagne Stakes on the first day; but the cream of the sport will be at the Stockbridge Meeting over the same course, on Thursday. Seythian, Bracken, Andover, Autocrat, Champagne, Marsyas, and Ivan are all in the four-year-old Triennial. Ivan (who has twice been second for it) has to run Seythian at even weights, and receives 10lb. from Andover; but we hear that he is suspected of having become a coward since he left the Zetland stable. Paros, Bonnie Morn, Shoreham, Corebus (lately sold for 1500 guineas), and Claret are in the three-year-old Triennial; while Fly-by-Night (3lb.), Eglantine (3lb.), Alastor (3lb.), Buolic, and Victoria all figure in the two-year-old race of that ilk. The Mottesfont Stakes may introduce us to the 1020-guinea Volvode, who has not started yet; and the names of Nabob, Balrownie, Typee, Muscovite, Kingstown, Virago, Katapan, and Seythian are among the Stewards' Plate entries. Rataplan cannot be so fresh as Kingstown, or else it ought to be a fine thing between them at 29 lb. It is just, however, possible that Rataplan, 9st. 2 lb., may be amongst the Beverley Cup starters. Furioso is in the Grange-park Stakes, at Winchester, on the Friday, and will, it is to be hoped, run more true to his trial than he did at Bath. Several thoroughbred yearlings, including the heavily-engaged Orlando colt, Messenger, will be sold at Tattersall's on Monday; and on Thursday Mr. Tattersall will set up his rostrum at Stockbridge, to dispose of Bay Middleton and five more of Lord Clifden's sires, besides seven brood mares and four yearlings.

Marlow's subscription now reaches about £500, and it is said that Lord Eglinton has engaged Aldcroft to ride for his stable till the veteran is once more able to don "the tartan."

As regards other field sports, we may add that Sir John Trollope has purchased Mr. Drake's hounds for the Cottesmore country, and that the advices from the Scottish moors speak most favourably of the welfare of the broods of grouse.

Aquatics will be well represented in all parts of the kingdom during the ensuing week. Monday will be a busy day for Father Thames, as there some four-oared races at Wandsworth, and a regatta at Chelsea. Durham Regatta is also fixed for Monday and Tuesday, with thirteen prizes between the two days. On Tuesday the Nautilus Club will have four-oar races from Putney to Chelsea at seven p.m.; and on Saturday the Birkenhead Model Yacht Club gives a £15 prize for a sailing-match. The Etonians have also their sculling matches on Wednesday and Friday; and on the former of these days the Marylebone Cricket-club come down to Eton to play their school eleven. The Universities inaugurate their long vacations by matches at Lord's. On Monday sixteen Cantabs play the United All-England eleven; and on Thursday the elevens of Cambridge and Oxford will meet for the annual combat. After a week's rest the All-England eleven (among whom G. Parr is as great with the bat as ever) will take the field on Monday at Nottingham, and on Thursday at Broughton.

## HAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Stand Plate.—Cranbourne, 1. Banstead, 2.  
Clarcmont Stakes.—Sugarcane, 1. Thames Ditton, 2.  
Hurst Plate.—Spinaway, 1. Uxer, 2.  
Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—Cock Pheasant, 1. Rodo-Meli, 2.  
Innkeepers' Plate.—New Brighton, 1. Punchbox, 2.

## THURSDAY.

Bushy Plate.—Spinaway, 1. Adeline, 2.  
Queen's Guineas.—Winkfield, 1. Lambton, 2.  
Railway Plate.—Uxer, 1. Swalcliffe, 2.  
Richmond Plate.—Palmerston, 1. Warwick, 2.  
Visitors' Plate.—Rodo-Meli, 1. Palmerston, 2.

**MONUMENT TO O'CONNELL.**—A numerously-attended meeting was held at Limerick on Tuesday, for the purpose of erecting a statue to the late Mr. O'Connell in that city. A letter was read from Mr. Hogan, the sculptor, in which he proposed to execute a statue, eight feet high, in Portland or Chien stone, for the sum of £600. The subscriptions to be received will govern the committee in the character of the proposed statue.

The Plymouth Royal Hotel, the property of the Corporation of that borough, was let on Tuesday to Mr. Bate, of the Golden Lion, Ashburton, at a rental of £1155 per annum, being an increase of £405 a year over the sum paid by the retiring lessee.

**ERRATUM.**—The inscription line of the Engraving of Mr. De-sanges' picture, at page 581 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, should be "The Excommunication of Robert, King of France," and not "Philip, King of France," as stated there.

## THE OFFICERS' CEMETERY, CATHCART-HILL.

The large Engraving upon the next page represents a spot in the Encampment before Sebastopol which is hallowed with melancholy interest. It is named from its being the earthly resting-place of a few of the brave officers who have fallen in the war. The group of memorials is picturesque, while it is affecting from its very simplicity. We need only state the names which these unostentatious monuments bear. Commencing from the left, the grave with the pointed headstone and the low cross at the feet is the "narrow home" of Brigadier-General Fox Strangways. Next, with the head-cross and the plain footstone, is the grave of Sir George Cathcart, after whom the hill is named. The column, surmounted with a cross, is inscribed to Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. Beyond it, leftward, is the grave of Brigadier-General Thomas Leigh Goldie; and that to the right is the resting-place of Lieut. Tryon, of the Rifle Brigade. Beyond the tombs a group are on the look out. How impressive is the juxtaposition of life and death!





THE OFFICERS' CEMETERY, CATHCART-HILL, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—ZOUAVES MAKING GABIONS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## GABION-MAKING BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

GABIONS are a very important material in the structure of field-works. They are large hollow cylinders of basket-work, which, being placed on end, and filled with earth, serve to strengthen the faces of batteries. They are generally placed in two rows, one above the other, and should reach to a height sufficient to protect the men in the batteries. In the siege of places where the ground is light and stony, as at Sebastopol, gabions come more largely into demand than in places where the soil is better adapted for the construction of solid embankments. Our Engraving represents a party of Zouaves occupied in making gabions. The process will be easily understood. The staves forming the ribs of the gabion are fixed in the earth, in a circle of the required size, and the osiers are then interlaced through them, as in basket-work: when completed they are carried off to the field of active operations.

The Illustration upon the preceding page has been engraved from a sketch by Mr. Armitage, by permission of Messrs. Gambart, who have dispatched this clever artist to the Crimea, to sketch the most eventful scenes of the war.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 17.—2nd Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.  
TUESDAY, 19.—Inigo Jones died, 1652.  
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.  
THURSDAY, 21.—Queen Victoria Proclaimed, 1837.  
FRIDAY, 22.—Battle of Vittoria, 1813.  
SATURDAY, 23.—Leibnitz born, 1646. Akenside died, 1770.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 23, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 40	3 39	4 18	4 37	4 54	5 14	5 31
5 34	5 34	6 14	6 34	6 54	7 14	7 31
8 38	8 38	9 18	9 38	9 58	10 18	10 35
11 23	11 23	12 03	12 23	12 43	1 03	1 20

**GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE,** Shoreditch.—Engagement of the glorious WRIGHT, and PAUL BEDFORD, of the Adelphi; Miss JULIA POWER, of the Lyceum; and Mr. CHARLES VERNER, Adelphi Pieces, with Adelphi effects, including the immense favourite, "Harvest Home."

**SIGNOR GIULIO REGONDI'S MATINEE MUSICALE** will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS on FRIDAY, JUNE 22, to commence at Three o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Mlle. Clara Novello, Mlle. Emilie Krali (Hofopera singerin aus Wien), Miss Lascelles, and Signor Biarras. Instrumentalists: Harp, Mr. Boleyn Reeves; Conceleina, Mestler with an immense number of Soloists, Fifth, and other Marine Animals. The PUBLIC OPENING of the NEW ROOMS of this College will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The grounds will be open from Two till Six; and at Three o'clock an Inaugural Address will be delivered by the Rev. the Principal. Invitations will be sent to any one who may desire to be present.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—For One Night only, TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at Eight o'clock.—A grand MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given by Mr. GEORGE BUCKLAND, assisted by the following eminent artists:—Messrs. T. Young, Montem Smith, Henry Buckland, and George Lake, consisting of Selections from the Glee and Songs of the late Sir Henry Bishop, and other Composers.

**THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.**—The collection of Living Animals includes a magnificent series of Lions, Lion Whelps, Clouded Tigers, Hunting Dogs, and other Carnivora, Elephants, Rhinoceros, and a pair of Hippopotami. The PUBLIC OPENING of the NEW ROOMS of this College will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The grounds will be open from Two till Six; and at Three o'clock an Inaugural Address will be delivered by the Rev. the Principal. Invitations will be sent to any one who may desire to be present.

**ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.**—Danson's Colossal Picture of Sebastopol. Extensive Menagerie. Marine Aquarium. Godfrey's unrivalled Band. Grand Spectacle of the Siege of Sebastopol, in which the various characters are represented by a party of our wounded soldiers from the Crimea. For full particulars see bills of the day.

**ADAM and EVE.**—This great original Work, by JOSEPH VAN LERUUS, is now on VIEW at 57, PALM-MALL, opposite Marlborough-house, from Eleven to Six daily.—Admission, One Shilling.

**LONDON SEASON, BY DAY.**—SATURDAY, at Three, Mr. LOVE in his New Entertainment called The London Season, by Day. Mr. Love appears every Evening at Eight, except Saturday—Saturday at Three. UPPER HALL, REGENT GALLERY, 69, Quadrant.

**MONTI'S LECTURES on ANCIENT and MODERN SCULPTURE.**—The FOURTH of these Lectures will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20th. Subscribers' and Single Night Tickets to be had at Messrs. Colnaghi's, Pall-mall East.

**WESTBOURNE COLLEGE, Porchester Lodge, Bayswater.**—read, commenced on the 23rd of April, 1855, under the highest Ecclesiastical and Educational Patronage of the NEW ROOMS of this College will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The grounds will be open from Two till Six; and at Three o'clock an Inaugural Address will be delivered by the Rev. the Principal. Invitations will be sent to any one who may desire to be present.

**LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.**—Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the London and Westminster Bank will be held at the BANK-HOUSE, in Lombury, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of JULY next, at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving a Half-yearly Report from the Directors, and to declare a Dividend. By order of the Board, Lothbury, June 6, 1855. J. W. GILBERT, General Manager.

**WEST LONDON DISPENSARY, 29, Duke-street, Manchester-square.** President EARL FITZWILLIAM, K.G. With a view to raising a Fund of Two Hundred Pounds, to meet the preliminary expenses of founding the Charity, fitting up and furnishing the Dispensary, a Gentleman has promised Five Pounds, if Thirty-nine others will subscribe the same amount. To effect this benevolent object, the Committee seek the aid of the poor man's friend, and they feel assured that they shall not entreat in vain. Thirty have already agreed, and the whole number must be complete by Monday next, the day of the Festival. 29, Duke-street, June 14, 1855.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1855.

THE electric wire has been well charged from the Crimean batteries since we last wrote. Success upon success, bloodless and the reverse, has been signalled with a speed unparalleled in history, even in the glorious Peninsular days—

When in the mart the busy couriers met,  
When the loud cannon and the merry chime  
Told news on news, as field on field was won.

While the House of Commons, after multitudinous talk, was agreeing that the war ought to be carried on with vigour, Pelissier had closed with the Russians, and thrust them, with fierce slaughter, out of their strongest positions; and Lyons had swept the Azoff, and "crowned the fray" with a ring of burning cities.

Gallant as have been the exploits of the soldiery, and steady as is the advance of the Allies upon the doomed stronghold, the effect of the operations in the Azoff will have most influence upon the people of Russia. The nation receives such information as to the events of the campaign in the Crimea as the authorities choose to issue; the Russian journals have no Special Correspondents, nor is the Russian soldier the kind of person capable of producing those letters from the ranks which have proved so interesting an illustration both of the condition of the war, and of the improvement of the English soldier. Except among a certain class in the capital, a very general and inadequate idea of the relative positions of the Allies and of their enemy is believed to prevail throughout the empire. The impression is that the maddened heretics and infidels are dashing themselves to pieces against the adamant ramparts of Sebastopol; and that, though the cunning of the Russian commanders prevents their immediately annihilating the invaders, one of these days they will be swept into the sea. Such is, assuredly, the conviction which the Government has sought to propagate; and though some truths must have oozed upwards into the provinces south of Moscow, and though the servile system of the Court of St. Petersburg has been unable to compel entire suppression of facts there, "it is felt that the less said about the Alma and

Inkerman the better." Still, the millions whose sons, brothers, and lovers are being torn away by the new levy have a belief that at all events these unlucky conscripts are departing for a scene of glory. The fires of Taganrog, of Marioupol, and of Kertch will kindle a new set of emotions in the heart of Russia. A city set upon a hill cannot be hidden; and when in a blaze is specially a candle not to be put under a bushel. The moral effect of this revelation of the real state of the war, and of the inability of the Russian Government to protect its cities, will, of course, be incalculably less than it would be in a nation where men were permitted to think. But the reports which will henceforth be constantly ascending and diffusing themselves throughout the southern provinces will tend to shake the faith of the people in the divinity of the Emperor's mission; and the result may be no unimportant adjunct to the revolutionary element in the day when beggared nobles join with bankrupt traders in denouncing a ruinous war.

The direct action of the Azoff operations will be very important in spite of the cavils of the mortified Cobden, who affects to consider the success slight, and the destruction of property unjust. Looking over the inventory to be gathered from the Despatches, especially those published on Thursday, it is difficult to say what necessary of war has not been destroyed—to an amount enormous in the abstract, but ten times more valuable from its position and from the circumstances of the time. Cannon, gunpowder, vessels of war, transports, small-arms, naval stores, and food for man and beast, have all been taken or sacrificed—taken at the points where they were most wanted by the enemy, sacrificed at the crisis when most of them became most costly and needful. Looking at what has been done, in practical fashion, and with due regard to military requirement, and it may be said unhesitatingly, that it would have been better for Russia had an army of 50,000 men been slaughtered by the Allies than that this sea should have been forced and these posts destroyed. Military authority will, ere long, confirm this view of the case with technical proof and evidence. The destruction of public buildings and other edifices is rather an item of humiliation than of profit, and Mr. Gladstone may be left to make his lamentations over it. The year 1774 formally ceded to Russia the sea of which the year 1855 has, for the time at least, deprived her, and the first retributive blow has been struck at the empire of violence and fraud. Considered, both strategically and in connection with the grander question, the seizure of the Sea of Azoff is the most important event which has yet marked the war. We insist upon this the rather because a bloodless victory produces less impression upon the popular mind than a triumph to which the victors have waded in blood—such a triumph as we fear France and England will learn has been achieved elsewhere.

Pelissier is more than vindicating his reputation for energy; and the brief, stern story of the recent assault upon the Russian works indicates to Europe that the leadership of the French army is at length in the right hands. He has closed in fierce earnest with his foe—the struggle was long, and its fortune was various—but the French were in hands that master fortune, the works were finally wrenched from the Russians, and their own guns have been turned upon them. The Mamelon is crushed, and by this time it is probable that the bombardment has cleared other obstacles away. All now betokens the speedy coming of the final struggle; and, direful as may be its incidents, the heart is a poor one that does not feel, in the last events of the strife, an assurance that the cause of right and of liberty is on the eve of triumph.

The gallant achievements of our own soldiers in the last affray must not be forgotten. They have already been acknowledged by the French General in terms of admiration. We await the details, but we know that the work was stern, and the list of the fallen officers shows that it was accomplished at a heavy price. But the magnificent advantages which have been gained by these late operations are recognised by all who are watching the siege; and our noble countrymen (happier, though not more meritorious, than the thousands sent to their last sleep by the crimes of an accursed system) have not flung away their lives in vain. Let those who mourn them remember that their funeral guns are dealing ruin on Sebastopol.

A SENSE of weariness comes over the mind at the bare mention of any new protocols from Vienna, or of any new diplomatic notes from Berlin. Yet, notwithstanding this weariness, we must confess to a feeling, certainly not of overpowering interest or of edification, but of something akin to that with which we regard a clever mountebank or charlatan when he seems to have exhausted agility in the one case, or impudence in the other, when we hear that Count Buol has issued a new circular, or that M. de Manteuffel has once more darted the rays of his dark lantern into the obfuscated corners of German diplomacy. Two such documents have seen the light during the present week, and, as bearing in some degree upon the history of our time, they demand a certain amount of notice from those who study it. First in order of merit—shall we say demerit?—is the circular of Count Buol, to which we directed attention last week, and which has since been published *in extenso*. This document becomes more intelligible than it would otherwise have been, if we read it in conjunction with the papers presented to Parliament containing the *procès verbal* of the final sitting of the Vienna Conference on the 4th inst., at which were present the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, Turkey, and Russia. From these we learn that an unlucky proposition of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, supported as it was by a still more unlucky *lapsus* on the part of Lord John Russell some weeks previously, to the effect that the Allies ought to consider the "honour" of Russia, gave satisfaction to the cowardly councillors of the Court of Vienna. This proposition was that Russia and Turkey might be trusted to draw up together the terms of a compromise by which the future navigation and occupation of the Black Sea might be arranged to their mutual satisfaction, and to be afterwards submitted for the approval of the Allies and of Europe generally. This proposition, when formally brought forward, was as formally rejected by Lord Westmoreland and Baron de Bourqueney; and the Conference closed in due course, in default of anything further to debate about. This notable proposition (which very naturally and properly led to the

retirement of M. Drouyn de Lhuys from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) having been unceremoniously rejected—much to the credit of M. de Bourqueney and Lord Westmoreland—the Austrian Government appears to have considered it expedient to hold back, and, if not to disavow its participation in the Treaty of the 2nd of December, to take no further steps in redemption of its pledged promise. Count Buol, in his circular, declines further responsibility—leaving that to the Western Powers; but declares that Austria "maintains the principles admitted in the Conferences, and will continue to protect the integrity of the Ottoman empire against any fresh attack. In this state of things Austria will wait for the moment when she can throw all her weight in favour of peace at the time when negotiations shall be reopened. She will support the execution of the Four Points of guarantee, such as she interprets them." In other words, Austria expects to have as much weight in the final settlement of Europe, when Great Britain and France have conquered peace without her assistance, as she would have had if she had courageously and honestly borne her share of the struggle. But Austria reckons without her host. She must stand aside—like Prussia, or Holland, or Portugal, or Switzerland. As she has chosen to be neutral in war, she must take her proper place, and learn to be neutral in peace also. She will have reason to be thankful if she comes off without material damage in the fray, which she might have ended if she had been true to her instincts and to common honesty, but which she has exasperated by her hesitation, and confused by her blundering.

M. de Manteuffel's despatch is chiefly interesting for the hard hits which it deals against the Court of Vienna. When Austria appears as if it would join the Western Allies, Prussia leans to Russia; but when Prussia suspects Austria of an intention of aiding the Russians, Prussia leans to the side of Great Britain and France. "If Austria," says M. de Manteuffel, "reserves to herself to judge in her own point of view of what the interests of Europe and of Germany demand, we also shall have to form a similar appreciation, and also to judge how far the views of Austria and the arrangements which the Cabinet of Vienna may have entered into without consulting us may be in accordance with our convictions, and consequently be calculated to prepare the way for that active union of Germany and the two great Allied Powers, a union in which not only the efforts of the German Governments, but the hopes of the nation, would find their accomplishment."

"A plague on the houses!" both of Hohenzollern and of Hapsburg, is the exclamation that might be wrung from England and France on the perusal of such documents. Germany has indeed sunk low, and deserves to be the vassal of Russia that she is. Perhaps, however, when the master is humiliated and down-stricken, the slave may think the time come for the assertion of his independence. When Sebastopol is taken, the Governments of Austria and Prussia—or one of the two—will seek to make common cause with the Allies; but, if we can do without both or one of them now, why not then?

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ADMIRAL BOXER, C.B.

REAR-ADMIRAL EDWARD BOXER, C.B., one of the heroes of the present war, died of cholera, at Balacava, on the 4th inst.—The gallant Admiral had spent a life of energy and ability in the service of his country. He entered the British Navy, as Midshipman of the *Doris*, at the beginning of the present century; he assisted in 1801 in cutting out a French 20-gun corvette from Canaret Bay; he commanded, as Lieutenant of the *Tigre*, a detachment of the seamen who landed in Egypt in 1807; and he was at the destruction of the convoy at Rosas, in 1809. Boxer also directed the gun-boats at the siege of Tarragona in 1813. He was Captain of the *Pique* in the operations on the coast of Syria, and at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840, and in that year he was made a C.B. He became Rear-Admiral of the Blue in 1853, and subsequently Rear-Admiral of the White. His recent valuable, but too brief, services in the Black Sea and the Crimea are familiar to all. His death is generally felt as a sad and severe naval loss.

J. J. HEYWOOD, ESQ.

JOHN JOSEPH HEYWOOD, Esq., late her Majesty's First Deemster, or Chief Judge of the Criminal and Civil Law Courts of the Isle of Man, died at his residence, Bemahague, near Douglas, on Saturday, the 26th ult., having held his office, with high honour and ability, for the extended period of thirty-four years, a term of judicial service which has, perhaps, never been exceeded by any British judge. Deemster Heywood was the second son of the late Robert Heywood, Esq., of Glencrutchery, near Douglas, whose sister, Mary Heywood, married the distinguished Admiral, Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. The Deemster descended from Robert Heywood, of Heywood, Lancashire, who was appointed Governor of the Isle of Man in 1678 by William, ninth Earl of Derby, from which time to the present several members of the Heywood family have held important positions in the insular legislature. The late Deemster was the last of the male branch of that family resident in the island. He was married to Eleanor, sister of the present General Rowan, and the late Sir Charles Rowan, by whom he leaves issue two daughters, Deemster Heywood was nephew of the late Captain Peter Heywood, R.N., a name of credit in naval annals and familiar to our readers. The remains of the Deemster were interred in the family vault in Kirk Onchan parish churchyard, Isle of Man. The Lieutenant-Governor of the island, the Council, the members of the House of Keys, of those of the Insular Bar, and many of the respectable merchants and tradesmen of Douglas, as well as numerous country gentlemen, farmers, and peasantry from various parts of the island, attended the funeral at which the Bishop of Sodor and Man officiated.

\* In the American edition of Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Peveril of the Peak," there is reference made to an old document of that date, by which it appears that horse races occurred even at that time in the Isle of Man, and that the prize—a piece of plate—was awarded to "Loggerhead, and horse of Rt. Heywood, Esq., ye governor."

**WILLS AND PERSONALTY.**—The will of George Heathcote, Esq., of Candall Manor, Yorkshire, was proved in London under £90,000, within the province of Canterbury. William Clowes, Esq., of Bloomsbury, £50,000. Chas. Webb, Esq., of Streatham and Coleman-street, £45,000. Joseph Ellis, Esq., of Streatham, £30,000. David Riddall Roper, Esq., £25,000. Samuel Ferris, Esq., of Bulkington, £20,000. George Henderson, Esq., Southampton, £20,000.

A MILITIA armoury and storehouse are to be provided by the county of Flint, and it is intended that they should be enclosed within an acre of ground. The accommodation will embrace orderly and guard-rooms, magazine, and good apartments for the permanent staff, rooms being provided for a sergeant-major and four sergeants. The whole will be surrounded by a wall nine feet in height. A new Militia armoury and barracks are also to be erected by the county of Carnarvon, the sum of £4000 being applied by the county for the purpose; and similar buildings are to be provided by the county of Denbigh.

The Prefect of Police has just issued an ordinance which enacts that in the Champs Elysées ordinary chairs shall be let for 10c. and arm-chairs for 20c.

Attempts are making by the Customs department to compel the water-side patrol force to wear gilt crowns in front of their caps. It is opposed by the force on account of the expense, which falls on the men, and not on the Government.

The number of pilgrims from Algeria who have visited Mecca this spring amounts to 4000; in former years it has only been from 1200 to 1500.







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